

Translation from Russian.

THE NEW TIMES, JANUARY 20, 1942.

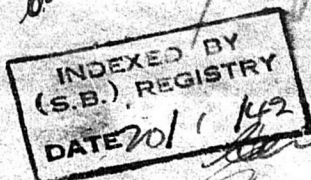
Generous Donation

Last week Mr. TOPAZ, President of the local Jewish community handed through the medium of Captain K. INOZUKA the sum of ¥ 50,000 representing a donation of the Jewish community to the Japanese Red Cross. At the same time representatives of the Jewish community expressed their gratitude to the Japanese Command for the kind treatment by Japan of Jewish nationals both in the past and at present. They also wished every success to Japan in her great mission in East Asia.

Captain Inozuka in thanking the Jewish representatives for the donation expressed his pleasure in connection with the fact that the Jewish community in Shanghai, being fully loyal towards the Japanese Authorities, is cooperating with the latter in the matter of establishment of New Order in East Asia.

Collections towards the Japanese Red Cross fund are still continued in the local Jewish community, and there are reasons to believe that the next donation will reach a considerable amount.

20-1-42.



translation of an article which appeared in Russian weekly newspaper "OUR WAY" on 7-11-41. Publisher and Editor - Mr. I. KORGANOFF, 409 East Seward Road.

### FLEEING RATS

Frenzied propaganda of Soviet and Anglo-American press striving to impress upon public opinion throughout the world and especially on the minds of Russian emigrants that at present the Soviet government headed by Soso Djughashvili, Lazar Kaganovich, Lozovsky-Levenstein, Litvinoff-Wallach-Finkelstein and other Jews - is a Russian national government supported by the entire country united in her wish to repel the German - fascist aggression. Soso is compared with Emperor Alexander I, Voroshiloff and Timoshenko - with Field-Marshal Kutuzoff, and Barklay de Tolly.

The absurdity of the above has been made apparent by the "Interview with Chairman of the Committee for Relief to Refugees from Poland and Lithuania" which was published in the "Shanghai Zaria" on 24-10-41.

Mr. A.M. Oppenheim, Chairman of the said Committee, told to the "Shanghai Zaria's" representative that there are in Shanghai about 1,000 refugees from Poland and Lithuania, about one half of them being RABBINS AND THEIR DISCIPLES, students of religious schools.

Following Poland's division between Germany and the USSR Lithuania was also invaded by the bolsheviks. The Jews then were offered either to become Soviet citizens or leave the country. They preferred the latter alternative. These refugees are supported by the Jewish organization "Joint" from America; the local Relief Committee is collecting funds for them and visas to Palestine, Australia, Canada, Burma and other countries are applied for on their behalf.

Mr. Oppenheim blundered and by his statement clearly demonstrated that the U.S.S.R. is actually a regime of Jewish domination and Russian slavery.

Jewish Rabbins from Poland and Lithuania together with their disciples were offered in the U.S.S.R. to become Soviet citizens or leave the country without any hindrance. This extraordinary privilege was accorded them only because Jews rule the country: hawks do not pick out hawk's eyes!

Let those Russian emigrants, who are so eager to defend the Soviet regime, quote even a single instance during the past 24 years when Russian, Roman-Catholic or Protestant clergymen were permitted to leave the U.S.S.R. without hindrance?

Facts prove the contrary. At the time when Poland and Lithuania were being invaded by the bolsheviks the Soviet government, true to the Talmudic principle "Kill the best of the gentiles", ruthlessly persecuted Christian clergy, intellectuals and well-to-do farmers. Thousands of them were executed and tens of thousands were imprisoned or sent to concentration camps....

There never was, and will never be any freedom in the U.S.S.R., for the Soviet government - a government of Judeo-



Communists - is definitely an anti-religious, anti-Christian and godless government of Satanic mind and will.

Judaism alone is flourishing and developing in the U.S.S.R. As a rule Jewish synagogues have remained intact. Rabbins are not only exempt from any persecutions, but enjoy open protection, defence and every assistance on the part of the Soviet government.

Departure from the U.S.S.R. of the elite of the Jewish clergy, their "Tsadiks" (learned commentators of Talmud? Transl.) - this quintessence of the orthodox Jewry - presents a clear proof of the dominating position held by the Jews in the U.S.S.R. It is apparent that the communist party is only an agent of Israel, an obedient servant carrying out instructions of its master - the Jew. It has now become so apparent!

And how vile, how foul and miserable are all those servile individuals like Brosse and Jiganoff who endeavour to prove with their mercenary pens that the Jews known under the name of the "Soviet government" express the national genius of the Russian people. How low must one fall, both mentally and spiritually, in order to assert such an apparent nonsense, at which even Jews themselves laugh!

Now when the HOUR OF RETRIBUTION HAS ARRIVED and the bloody Judeo-Communist despotism is collapsing under the crushing blows of Fascist panzer divisions - the rats are fleeing from the ship. The Jewish ruling clique evacuates from the U.S.S.R. in the first place its spiritual leaders - Talmudists and Hassids. As if Jews can consider themselves "in safety" in any place ~~as~~ the world at this time of triumphant swastika!

An Arian's soul is now overfilled with IRRECONCILIABILITY AND RUTHLESSNESS towards the Jewry - these enemies of Christianity and of the entire Arian humanity....

14-11-41.

## Local Russians :

### A Young Man's View

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read carefully all that there was to read in your and other papers regarding the situation of the local Russians. The articles on the subject were mostly signed by the elder generation, and it is about time that we, the youngsters, should give our opinion too. I am pure Russian, and although I have never seen Russia, nevertheless I don't think that my love for my country is less than that of my fathers. I was brought up in a regular, intelligent Russian family, and though my father had to flee Russia for one political reason or another, he never developed in us his children hate for the present government of Russia. On the contrary, he made us love Russia as she is.

It is a pity that not all emigrants had the same idea of love for our Motherland. If they barred their way home long ago, we, the younger generation, would be very grateful if at least they would let us have our own opinion, and not mix us with themselves. We are tired of living in exile, we want to have a country of our own, we do not want any longer to be marked with that awful word "emigrant." We suffer now together with our country, we are Russians as much as those are Russians who are fighting for the freedom of Russia, and no matter what the pro-White Russians say, there still beats a Russian heart under the Red Army's cloak. There are no more "Whites" and "Reds," there are only Russians united against their common foe, and it would be greatly appreciated by the majority of Russians if the Emigrants' Committee would stop making fools of themselves and playing into the hands of the Germans. No one with common sense will ever believe that Hitler will save Russia from Communism and give the free country to the pro-White Russians. If they would only look back they would see what has become of all the conquered countries. Are they free? No, and Russia would never be an exception—and besides, it is far too big and rich to be given away to anybody.

The Emigrants' Committee black-listed all the pro-Soviet Russian emigrants. It has made a great mistake, for hardly anyone will be left on the white list. Thinking clearly, the local Emigrants' Committee is a lot of nonsense. Its attitude towards our country is a disgrace. It will gain nothing from the Nazis by black-listing the real Russian patriots, and it will only lose those who willingly gave money in the course of charity.

It would be also appreciated if the local Soviet community would give a little more attention to all that is concerned with the local Russian dispute and, maybe, make a small step forward to meet us.

We are heart and soul with you, men and women of Russia, in your moment of suffering, and we will rejoice with you in the day of the final and undoubted victory.

Long Live Russia.

A YOUNG RUSSIAN.

Shanghai, Nov 4.

## Many Russians Applying For British Forces But Small Number Accepted

"Limitations Of Recruiting Systems" Declared  
Responsible For Rejections; Few Have  
Already Left For Singapore, However

### KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT IS FELT AMONG PATRIOTIC YOUNG RUSSIANS

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Unable to join the Red Army because of their emigre status, local Russian youths are applying almost daily at the British Consulate-General here for service in the British Army against the common foe. But, British officials revealed yesterday, "only an inconsiderable number have been registered due to present limitations of our recruiting system."

A widening of this system is not foreseen at this time, it was declared. It was intimated that stiff requirements both as regards ability and background have to be met by applicants, ruling out almost all applicants who would be ordinarily accepted were they of British nationality.

Nevertheless, a comparatively small number of Russians and other nationals have been accepted and have left for Singapore, it was stated. These cases have caused the impression in the Russian community that the wave of enrolment is a large one.

#### Keen Disappointment

A number of young Russians interviewed by "The Shanghai Times" expressed keen disappointment at being rejected by the British recruiting authorities. They said they had hoped to reach India, and from there perhaps be trans-

ferred to the Caucasian front where they could fight the Germans shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-Russians in the Red Army.

The question of young Russians volunteering for the British Army has been an acute one for long in the Russian community. Applications are usually made quietly, since many young Russians in the Settlement and French Concession work in organizations who would not approve of this action.

Recently, one of the "White" newspapers "cautioned" the Russian community against being taken in by the "false picture" of alluring conditions in the British Forces. The newspaper said that "Anglo-American quarters" were waging an enrolment campaign in the Russian community, and that the "responsible authorities" should take counter measures.

## Local Russians:

### A Reader Shocked

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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20.10.41

SIR,—Lately there have been in your esteemed paper a number of letters concerning the local Russians. I do not intend to go into details and criticize them point by point as I think they mostly show personal views of point. I have never taken very seriously the letters of Mr. GROSSE and regret much that he did not give us his frank opinion in time when the famous Nazi-Soviet Accord was signed; but I must confess, that I was much shocked, having read the letter of the Rev. A. J. LEONIDOV, for instead of love, indulgence, and peace his letter was full of hatred, intolerance, political differences and incorrect statements.

H. L.

Shanghai, Oct. 27.

WB

Oct 2, 1941

## Local Russians:

## Sympathy for the Whites

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir.—One who has had any experience of life under the present regime in Moscow, can well understand the feelings of those of the White Russians who still stand aloof, and the hopes they cherish of seeing that bloody gang of plunders get a little of what has so long been richly deserved. To speak of the Moscow Government as a "democracy" is enough to make the proverbial cat give a loud "ha ha!" It is, however, no less a mistake to think of Sovietism as an independent entity in this terrible struggle against the forces of evil let loose in Europe by the hysterical Hitler. It should rather be considered as a part of the defence of the freedom of the world—a freedom of which they know absolutely nothing, but as long as they are willing to fight on its side, why not encourage them to the limit of one's ability instead of holding back?

Surely the White Russians, who have suffered so much injustice, do not want to see the world under the heel of the Nazis who are even cleverer in cruelty and oppression than are the Soviets—it would be stepping out of the frying pan into the fire with a vengeance.

Of course no one trusts or ever can trust the Soviet leaders, though now their own bacon is in danger, they are putting up a magnificent resistance to the common enemy which compels the admiration of the world. Whatever one's personal feelings are, one should give them all the help and encouragement possible, as they happen for the time being (and through no choice of their own, to be fighting on the side of law and decency. That is the way I should feel were I a White Russian—though I should neither forget nor forgive the ghastly past. Their time will come—

"Though the mills of God grind slowly,  
Yet they grind exceeding small."

AMERICAN.

Shanghai, Oct. 25.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

OCT 26 1941

**Local Russians:  
And Possible Repatriation**

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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26/10/41

SIR,—In reply to Mr. J. A. BASIL's letter that appeared in your columns on October 24, and concerning the possible repatriation of Russian emigrants, it must be stated that this matter is naturally being considered by the Soviet Government. However, at the present moment the Government of U.S.S.R. are preoccupied with matters much more important than the repatriation of Russian emigrants. Furthermore, all those emigrants who are willing to become Soviet citizens must realize that they must first become Soviet citizens in their own hearts, acquire a new psychology, forget their egoistic longings and the Shanghai business spirit which is unfortunately extremely harmful to young souls, who are often forced to educate in themselves the spirit of speculation, unhealthy and egoistic competition, the desire to exploit both people and capital, lead spiritually unhealthy lives, and, in short, are far from being co-operative, creative and hardworking, qualities that are extremely common and necessary in the Soviet Union. It is possible that the majority of Russian emigrants are in need of Soviet Russia, but it does not mean that Soviet Russia is in need of the majority of Russian emigrants. I fully appreciate Mr. J. BASIL's point of view; and those willing to become useful Soviet citizens, who wish to fight for their cause, all those who believe their thoughts and conscience are truthful and correct, will always find their way to the Soviet Union. As to the rest—I am afraid they are simply "not wanted."

L. V. GROSSE.

Shanghai, Oct. 24.

26/10/41



translation of a leading article which appeared in the Russian Press on 2-10-41. Published by the Russian Press Publishing Company, 409 East Broadway Road. Editor - Mr. P. M. Livintoff.

LETTER TO THE PRESS

Russian emigrant called at the office of the Russian Emigrants Committee yesterday and handed to Chairman of the Committee a letter which reads as follows :-

"It has come to my knowledge that, in reply to the resolution of the Russian Emigrants Committee regarding the exclusion from the ranks of emigrants of those Russians who work for the strengthening of the Soviet government, local democratic organs, being together with the Third International, commenced to threaten Russian national-thinking emigrant organizations with discontinuance of the assistance which has been given to these organizations. This means that we are expected to help the bolshevik government to remain in power in Russia in order that the so-called democracies, who once helped bolshevism to gain ground in Russia, might for the second time be saved by means of shedding of Russian blood.

Please accept the enclosed sum of \$1,000 out of my modest savings for the needs of the emigrant charitable organizations. At the same time I would like to ask Russian national-thinking emigrants to double their contributions towards Self-Taxation Fund at this fateful hour and also to donate out of their savings to the Russian Emigrants Committee for charitable purposes.

I hope that the future National Russia will not forget the threats of democrats and that there hardly will be necessary to maintain any contact with them".

Follows the signature of the writer, whose identity we, for obvious reasons, do not wish to reveal.

With a feeling of profound gratitude and satisfaction we publish the above letter, the words of which have been strongly supported by the writer's deed.

This emigrant says: "Democracy threatens, doesn't it? Then I don't care a damn about this democracy. Here is \$1,000 for the Russian Emigrants Committee!"

This is a worthy reply, both by words and deed, to those democratic scribes who have of late been so eager to spill ink in the battle on the pages of democratic newspapers. Think only: the day before yesterday there appeared in the "N.C.D. News" and "Shanghai Evening Post" a cascade of unequivocal threats on the part of democrats.

The "N.C.D. News" writes that "in this war all who are not

For us are against us'. The "Shanghai Evening Post" threatens that, should the Russian Emigrants Committee not cancel its resolution, nobody will recognize certificates issued by the Committee. Both papers point out threateningly that the Russian Emigrants Committee is risking to be deprived of the assistance it has been accorded by foreign benevolent institutions and organizations.

Messrs Anglo-Saxons, who are building their well-being in Shanghai at the expense of other nations, are, in fact, threatening with another fellow's fist, keeping their own deep in their pockets. Messrs Anglo-Saxons forget that apart from them there are in the Shanghai Municipal Council representatives of other nations, who are not their allies. Messrs Anglo-Saxons are wrong in thinking that Russian anti-communist emigrants should follow the example of Churchill, who was ready to kick the communist in the pants yesterday, but is kissing his abominable face to-day. We have not yet fallen as low as that and will never do so, for no matter what shape relations between the Soviet government and any other party may take, these relations do not concern us, because our attitude towards the communist regime and communist party has been and will always be uncompromisingly hostile. No gold, no threats, no super-achievements of the Soviet government (by the way, these achievements have proved to be nothing but bluff intended for democratic consumption) - nothing can change our hostile attitude.

Messrs Democrats point out that the Russian Emigrants Committee has resorted to threats, and in the same breath are threatening <sup>with</sup> repressions. If this happened because they are afraid then we could understand it, as even a bear, being frightened, is subject to a certain unpleasant illness, not to speak of democracies who never could boast of having strong nerves. If this intimidation forms a part of democratic traditions, the worse for democracies. In Europe one has paid very dearly for such an intimidation, and we by no means wish the Russian people, who is now forced to defend

both democracies and communism, suffer, as a result of such intimidation, more than it is absolutely necessary for its liberation. Yes, Russian blood is being shed, but not a drop of it should be shed in excess of what is necessary for the overthrowing of the bolshevik yoke. Assistance to the bolsheviks on the part of democracies and Russian emigrants will cause unnecessary shedding not of drops, but ~~torrents~~ torrents of Russian blood. A part of this blood is being shed for the sake of democracies. Is it necessary? No, it is not! Should we protest against it? We both should and must!

Messrs Democrats are endeavouring to prove to us that in our policy of bringing into a shape the petty affairs in our own anti-communist emigrant family, we are following somebody's instructions. Only the instructions of our own Russian conscience, Messrs Democrats. This conscience has been developed in us by our Orthodox Church and our Russian national culture.

And there is no power in the world that could force us to compromise with our conscience.

27.10.41.

OCT 25 1941

## Local Russians:

## Suggestions to Journalists

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wish to thank Mr. H. J. COLLAR, Chairman of the Allied Federation in Shanghai, for his very clear and encouraging statement that appeared today in your esteemed paper.

I wish to take this opportunity to explain a few items of general importance though of particularly Russian interest.

I wish to suggest that all local Russian newspapers define their final and definite attitude towards the Allied cause. I do not intend to suggest that they should promote "Bolshevik Propaganda" if they do not wish to, but, as I have written to your Mr. Davis some two months before Soviet Russia's war with Germany, it would be to our advantage if both the English and Russian Press could come to a closer understanding and thus bring the British and Russian communities nearer to each other as far as mutual political interests are concerned.

Thus, for instance, the Russian newspaper "Slovo" has taken a very encouraging patriotic though anti-communist stand. It is not my business to interfere with the personal political views of either Mr. V. VALE, Mr. ALTADUKOFF and GENERAL SICHEFF, who are running the paper, but it is naturally in the interests of the Allied cause that a united anti-Hitlerite front be established by the local British and Russian Press. "Slovo's" attitude in this connection is rather promising and it should not be impossible to reach a further co-ordination of journalistic efforts of the parties concerned.

"The Shanghai Zaria" is neither red nor white, and it would be better for the responsible parties running the newspaper to choose their colours once and for all. I have had the pleasure of working on the paper some time ago and suggested to the owner, Mrs. OLGA LEMBITCH, that the paper would do good by defining its actual stand and position—be it anti-German, neutral or definitely pro-German—so that we could at least know what is what.

However, I was then accused of being "pro-Axis" and still nobody in this city knows what the paper's policy is driving at. Bombastic articles about Germany are mixed with passionate outcries of "Long live England," then there are pro-Japanese articles, and then pro-Chinese, and in a day or two there appears an article dedicated to the glory of Soviet construction plans, and then comes a pro-Tsarist statement, and then again a purely domestic chat about the cost of vodka and caviar. It is all very amusing and probably makes good reading for the average Moscow Boulevard onlooker. But I think I shall not be mistaken when saying that this is not the spirit worthy of social and allied support. Yet I firmly believe that "The Zaria" is patriotic enough to meet the spirit of the day and shake hands with all pro-Allied newspapers.

Two other papers, "The Daily News" and "The New Life," are Soviet; as to the other paper, "The Russian Word," appearing in Hongkew—it is definitely pro-Axis and I prefer not to comment too much on it, for I still want to live on this old planet of ours. They try to assure people, that all those Russians who are not pro-Hitler are, so to say, "traitors to Russia!"... I trust that British and Russian pro-Allied journalists will come together and create a strongly united anti-Axis front. It is really high time for such action to be taken.

L. V. GROSSE.

Shanghai, Oct. 23.

### **Russian Emigrants**

To the Editor:

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The drastic measures to be taken by the Russian Emigrants' Committee Against "White" Russians aiding the Soviet cause would emphatically seem strange to one who is unfamiliar with the intricacies of aims and purposes of that body. At a crucial moment like the present, when the survival of the motherland is at stake, one should think that all who called themselves Russians regardless of faiths and creeds would bury their hatchets and rally to her supreme need. But instead the Russian Emigrants' Committee of Shanghai even threatens drastic measures against those who are far-sighted enough to grasp this opportunity to efface the time-worn enmity between the existing National Soviet government and the erstwhile Royalists.

They would perhaps be justified to take the present view had Hitler promised the Restoration of Tzarist Russia, if he won the war; though even under such a promise they should realize the futility of waiting for Germany to realize it. But as it is, the Nazi has not even deemed it necessary to prepare a Tzarist puppet.

The members of the Russian Emigrants Committee, presumably are all well-matured experienced men, who are only too well acquainted with the anguish of exile to a foreign land and therefore still nurse rancor in their breasts; but in making the declaration they are perhaps forgetting that there are a great number of Russian youths in Shanghai who are born of "White" Russian parentage and who for obvious reason, know no hatred or contempt for the Soviet. It is only natural therefore, that they rather sympathize with the only native land they know, irrespective of the government that holds sway over it.

It is for these unusual patriots who have not a country that I wrote this letter. They deserve all our sympathies if nothing else.  
ARNOLD HUNTWAY HALL  
Shanghai, Oct. 24, 1941

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS  
OCT 25 1941

### A Nazi Deception

An orange-coloured pamphlet entitled "A Stay in Hell" is being circulated locally. One's first impression is naturally that it refers to Germany, but closer inspection discloses that it is a reprint of an article nearly three years old written by a Frenchman and taken from the "Contra Komintern." Its cryptic opening sentence is startling: "I am talking about the Soviet hell. My stay there—as a reader—lasted a few hours only." And on the strength of his stay there as a "reader"—whether a Bible reader or a proof-reader is not stated—he writes twelve pages of melodrama based on what he has heard from two "communistic writers." As his stay in Russia "lasted a few hours only," it seems probable that he got in without a railway ticket and was promptly sent back.

At the end of this unsensational little pamphlet is a full-page advertisement, undated, taken from a pamphlet published by a local American missionary in the 1920's and printed by the "North-China Daily News." This pamphlet was entitled "A Bolshevized China," and has probably been out of print for ten or more years, but by printing this 15-year old advertisement at the end of their pamphlet "A Stay in Hell," the Nazis appear to think that Shanghai readers of it will be duped into believing that it also comes from the press of the "North-China Daily News."

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## A Pointed Question

To the Editor of the

"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—A few days ago the Russian Emigrants' Committee issued some blunt threats to all Russian emigre patriots who dare to contribute to the funds of the Soviet Red Cross. This revolting attitude adopted by the self-elected representatives of the local Russian Community was commented upon in your editorial of today's date. It is highly gratifying that you have placed your sympathies with the right-thinking elements in our community, but it is only to be deplored that some of our leaders, who are known to share your views, remain silent and aloof in this critical hour. Shall we ascribe this aloofness to their passive acquiescence to the unwarranted (and clearly, mercenary) attitude as manifest in the declaration of the Russian Emigrants' Committee? Or simply to their unwillingness to share the risk that ordinary Russian men-in-the-street takes upon himself when he willingly gives his hard-earned dollars to alleviate the sufferings of his courageous brothers? Which is it, gentlemen?

It seems to me that the time has come for every honest Russian to define clearly his attitude to the titanic struggle that is shaking the foundations of our world. We must remember, we must realize once and for all, that this struggle is not to be compared to any of the previous wars. This is not a war for territorial possessions, this is not a war for the honour of a single nation, this is not a war for mere world domination. This is the War of two diametrically opposed human ideologies: — the struggle between Light and Darkness, the struggle between Freedom and Slavery. No one shall dare to remain neutral in this struggle. It is a grave error to pretend that this struggle does not concern us personally. It does concern every man and woman and children, everyone who is able to distinguish between good and evil, light and darkness, freedom and slavery. So many admirable books have been written on the subject that I shall not repeat the words of those great men who do have a clear vision and who are far better equipped mentally than I am.

My purpose is simply to give a timely encouragement to those of my compatriots who carry a spark of that clear vision in their hearts; who fearlessly place their hopes with our Allies, and thus, pledge themselves to the cause of Freedom, Truth and Justice. To these my countrymen, I send my blessing. I wish them to know that in the eyes of our God they are doing the just and courageous deed; that my heart, and the hearts of thousands of Christian and Jewish ministers, will ever go out to them; that in our daily prayers we shall ever remember them. Especially those of them who at this critical hour contribute their hard-earned money for the comfort of those brave men who fight our battles for us and for our children. They are paying their debt to our native land.

The threats emanating from the Russian Emigrants' Committee are obviously inspired by our enemies. This is not news. The men who today elect to be representatives of the Russian Community have no right whatever to this preposterous claim. They do not represent the vast

majority of the Russians here. They have been installed in their offices through the efforts of clever machinations of our enemies. This may sound too far-fetched but, believe me, Sir, this is nothing but a clear statement of the facts as they are. If any one doubts this I have this faith and just solution to offer—let us have a general election, a poll of public opinion in the Russian Community. Believe me, this poll will yield the most surprising results. I claim that less than ten per cent. will vote for the men who today hold our destinies in the palms of their hands. The remaining ninety per cent will elect men who can truly represent the Russian Community, the men who are just, and honourable and White.

Our grievances against the Russian Emigrants' Committee have been clearly manifest for many years. As far back as December 12 1938, the members of my Church issued the following declaration which I forwarded to the local press at the time:—

We, the members of the Russian Protestant Community in Shanghai, do hereby declare and state that we have no connection whatever with the Russian Emigrants Committee and the Russian Orthodox Church and our moral principles are outraged by the activities of the above organizations.

The above declaration appeared in "The China Press" on December 15 1938, above my signature, for I was entrusted by my parishioners to make the above statement to the press on occasion of the outrageous attitude adopted by the Russian "leaders" with regard to the Sino-Japanese War. The Orthodox clergy, with the wholehearted approval of the "leaders" from the Russian Emigrants' Committee, went so far as to offer special public prayers for the victory of the Japanese military forces in China. If you know of anything more revolting than this, you may possibly overlook the occurrence. I cannot. To betray thus the trust of the people who offered us a Sanctuary in the hour of need—it is, indeed, revolting. Even then, in 1938, the so-called "leaders" of our Community showed clearly their true value.

The officials of the Committee strongly disapproved of the above declaration with the result that Russian ministers of other protestant denominations were forced to issue a disclaimer in the Russian Press stating that they had no connection with my Church and that they wholly approved the policy adopted by the Russian Emigrants' Committee. One of those ministers, if I am sorry to state, was and still is, closely connected with one of the local British benevolent societies. His participation really hurt me, as it, undoubtedly, hurt some of his parishioners.

On another occasion, in 1938, I wrote to the "North China Daily News":—

Russian Protestants expressly asked me to state that our community consists of Russian patriots, and as such, we shall always be friends of democratic nations. With a deep sense of horror and repugnance we have watched the bloody ventures of the totalitarian nations in Abyssinia, in Spain and in China, and we definitely do not wish to entrust the future of our fatherland to fascists or imperialists. We are emigres from Russia, but it does not mean that we are ready to make a deal with our deadly enemies in order to overthrow the existing Government of Russia. Some 150 million Russian people have

established this Government and, inasmuch as it is good for them, we shall not try to undermine their work. We may not agree with them but we cannot consciously plunge them into a fiery and bloody inferno of a civil war.

This was written on the occasion of the notorious meeting at the Astor House Hotel. The meeting was sponsored by the heads of the Russian Emigrants' organizations and was directed against the Soviet and the Chinese National Government. Naturally, the attendance was very poor, and the Russians here were outraged at the pro-fascist sympathies of their leaders. At the time some people pointed out to me that while they agreed with me in principle, the expressions of my "allegiance" to the Government was too strong. They have since changed their opinions, and assure me that I was absolutely right. It is indeed, surprising how true the words of the above declarations ring today. I am happy in the knowledge that it were members of my Church who so clearly foresaw the course of events and who urged me to voice their sentiments in the press.

It should now be obvious to all Britons and Americans that retaining in their employ of Russians who offer their allegiance to the Russian Emigrants Committee is to dealing with the enemy. Their Russian employees pay income tax to the Emigrants' Committee, and that organization as we have seen, voices violent Anti-Aligned sentiments. To go further, all aid to White Russian Societies and schools must be stopped, inasmuch as these organizations breed anti-democratic principles. I have taken trouble to find out, and all those who do know will agree with me.

I readily admit that these measures are drastic. But they will eventually prove beneficial. Deprived of the much-needed support from the despised democratic sources these polluted and stagnant organizations will close, and then people who are better equipped in every sense can start some constructive work on democratic principles in the local Russian Community.

Please allow me, Sir, to thank you for the hospitality you have so kindly given me in your columns. This long letter is of but a slight interest to your readers, it is true, but the matters involved are of such importance to my countrymen that I venture to ask you to publish it.

A. J. LEONDOV, B.D.  
Minister,

Russian Protestant Neo-Episcopal Church.

Shanghai, Oct. 24.

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### Russians in China. —An Intolerable Situation.

AFTER the Bolshevik revolution was there a mass exodus of anti-Communist Russians from Soviet Territory into Manchuria and China. How many Russians there are today in Manchoukuo and in the Treaty Ports of China is not known. It was estimated that there were some 19,000 in Shanghai alone in 1936, and that number may have substantially increased since. The Russian community, of course, is not made up entirely of "White" Russians. It includes men and women of all political complexions from "White" to "Red" including a large number of "Pinks" and a considerable percentage whose political views in normal times would be considered colourless. The community supports various national organizations reflecting the differences in its political views. None of these organizations actually possesses an official status though one of them, the Russian Emigrants' Committee has been regarded as the medium for representing the views, and caring for the interests, of the "White Russians" both by the Foreign Municipal authorities and, to a restricted extent, by the Consular Body. This organization has been taken under Japanese protection, and when its former leader, Mr. Metzler was assassinated last year, it was intimated that the appointment of his successor, who was to share the same fate in 1941, required the approval of the Mayor of Greater Shanghai!

THE unprovoked Nazi onslaught upon the U.S.S.R. undoubtedly found the local Russian communities in Shanghai and elsewhere in China divided in their views. But there appears to be little doubt that the call of the soil—the holy soil of their native land—predominated in most cases over traditional political antagonism, and that a very small minority swallowed the impudent pretence that their country was being attacked to "liberate" it from Bolshevism. Germany was the enemy that implanted Bolshevism in the country; Germany was still the enemy of the Russian people. The prayers and hopes of most Russians regardless of their former political affiliations centred upon the destruction of Hitler and Nazism.

THE Russian Emigrants' Committee which cannot by any means be considered representative of the whole Russian Community, has been able to exert a certain amount of pressure upon its nationals by the acceptance by various Consular and Municipal authorities of identity papers issued by it in lieu of Passports. It has unquestionably achieved much in the way of organizing Russian educational and charitable efforts and placing members in suitable employment. And as long as it confined its activities to what may be considered welfare work, it performed a very useful function. But as soon as it sees fit to step into the political arena, and attempt to coerce local Russians into the betrayal of their country, its usefulness must be questioned, and its authority challenged. This must be the inevitable result of the decision of its self-constituted Committee to withdraw "protection" and identification papers from all Russians who show sympathy with the Government of the U.S.S.R., or spread Soviet Propaganda. It is simply intolerable that an insignificant minority of reactionaries should thus be allowed to dictate to thousands of their fellow-nationals who see in a Nazi victory an even worse disaster than the Bolshevik Revolution. This action has presumably been taken with Japanese Army support, just as has the outrageous attempt to conscript Russians in Tsingtao and Tientsin "for service against the Communists."

UNLESS the Shanghai Committee comes to its senses and abandons this flagrant attempt at coercion, it should be left in no doubt as to its future status, where Anglo-Saxon and Municipal interests are concerned. Whether it would be possible for the British Government to accept Russians of approved character as proteges is a complicated legal problem on which I cannot voice a definite opinion. But the proposed retaliation against Russians loyal to their country by a reactionary junta, could and should be met, unless it is promptly abandoned, by withdrawal of such recognition as has been accorded to it as the representative Russian organization in Shanghai, and refusal henceforward to recognize any identification papers or other documents that it may presume to issue. It is, of course, gross impertinence for such a body to presume that it is in a position to forfeit the emigrant "rights" of the great majority of its fellow-nationals who refuse to accept its dictation regarding support of their country against the Nazi invader. The matter could hardly have been put better than in a letter which appeared in yesterday's *N.C.D. News*, from L. V. Grosse, son of the first Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee:

"It is the duty of Allied nationals to support the real Russian patriots wishing an Allied victory over the common foe of mankind, and not those who have lost their free will and are afraid to be honest."

## A REGRETTABLE AFFAIR

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The threat of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, that Russians sympathizing with the Soviet Government in its struggle with Germany would lose the Committee's protection and their emigrant papers, has had a profound effect in the local Russian community. It is symptomatic of a cleavage which has been apparent ever since the commencement of the German invasion of Russia, between those whose abhorrence of Communism will not permit them to have any sympathy with the present Government of Russia in the predicament in which it finds itself, and those others, who are filled with resentment at the fact that their motherland has been attacked, and would willingly aid in beating back the invader if they were given the chance. The very great support given to the Russian night of the "Moonlight Follies" and the big response which has been made to purely Russian appeals for funds for various Soviet war activities tend to support the belief that the Committee in this case is not representative of the feelings of the majority of Russians in Shanghai and that most Russians, White as well as Red, are united in the desire to see the German invasion smashed.

There have been suggestions that this action on the part of the Russian Emigrants' Committee has been the result of political pressure which has been brought to bear upon them. If that is the case they are worthy of sympathy, but if the order is the result of the conviction of a few that a German defeat of the Soviet is a necessary preliminary to their return to their motherland, then it must be charged against them that they are willing to see Russia dismembered, as it surely will be if the Germans win this war, so long as they may derive some material, personal benefit. The picture of the gallant fight which the Red Armies are putting up in western Russia stirs the blood of every man, no matter what his nationality, who admires and responds to such an epic display of courage and endurance. How much more so must their brothers in blood, exiled though they may be, thrill to the knowledge that they are fellow Russians with those brave men, women and children who are laying down their lives for the integrity of their country?

Enquiries which the "North-China Daily News" has made in the Russian community confirm the view that there are more Russians in Shanghai completely in sympathy with the Soviet Government in the defence of their country than those who wish to see the Red Armies defeated. That is but natural. War often brings about unity in a nation when all other means fail, and this is again being proved in connection with the Russians here. Naturally there is a minority which remains steeped in the memories of the past, which has not yet learned to forgive if not forget, but if it is represented by the Emigrants' Committee, and it persists in the policy which is now apparent it runs the risk of finally having a Russian community in Shanghai which will have none of it. It can be said with complete confidence that, if the Committee proceeded with the expulsion from the community of at present represents of every Russian professing sympathy with the Soviet in its struggle, its membership would be reduced but to a mere fragment of its present size, and with it a consequent reduction in the funds the committee administers.

There is still another angle of this matter which needs to be borne in mind, and that is the attitude of other communities towards the Russian in the event of a persistence in this present policy. Obviously the relationship between Allied nationalities in Shanghai and the Russian community, if represented by a Committee which arrives at decisions such as have been announced, must undergo a very great change, and it is possible that the various funds which the Emigrants' Committee at present controls might suffer as a result. It is not suggested that this would be anything in the nature of retaliation, but it must be clear to all that, in this war, those who are not for us are against us. That is the plain truth of the matter. Soviet Russia is one of Britain's Allies in this war. As such she has been welcomed by Mr. Churchill. It follows that Russians in Shanghai supporting the Soviet in its fight are also supporting Great Britain and her other Allies, and that those who think the contrary cannot come within that definition. For these reasons it is to be hoped that the Russian Emigrants' Committee will seek to modify a policy which if adhered to cannot be productive of anything but harm.

## Local Russians:

### Suggestions to Journalists

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR—I wish to thank Mr. H. J. COLEMAN, Chairman of the Allied Federation in Shanghai, for his very clear and encouraging statement that appeared today in your esteemed paper.

I wish to take this opportunity to explain a few items of general importance though of particularly Russian interest.

I wish to suggest that all local Russian newspapers define their final and definite attitude towards the Allied cause. I do not intend to suggest that they should promote "Bolshevik Propaganda" if they do not wish to, but, as I have written to your Mr. Davis some two months before Soviet Russia's war with Germany, it would be to our advantage if both the English and Russian Press could come to a closer understanding and thus bring the British and Russian communities nearer to each other as far as mutual political interests are concerned.

Thus, for instance, the Russian newspaper "Slovo" has taken a very encouraging patriotic though anti-communist stand. It is not my business to interfere with the personal political views of either Mr. V. VALERIEV, Mr. ALTABURKOFF and GENERAL SICHENKO, who are running the paper, but it is naturally in the interests of the Allied cause that a united anti-Hitlerite front be established by the local British and Russian Press. "Slovo's" attitude in this connection is rather promising and it should not be impossible to reach a further co-ordination of journalistic efforts of the parties concerned.

"The Shanghai Zaria" is neither red nor white, and it would be better for the responsible parties running the newspaper to choose their colours once and for all. I have had the pleasure of working on the paper some time ago and suggested to the owner, Mrs. OIGA LEMERTIN, that the paper would do good by defining its actual stand and position—be it anti-German, neutral or definitely pro-German—so that we could at least know what is what.

However, I was then accused of being "pro-Axis" and still nobody in this city knows what the paper's policy is driving at. Bombastic articles about Germany are mixed with passionate outcries of "Long live England," then there are pro-Japanese articles, and then pro-Chinese, and in a day or two there appears an article dedicated to the glory of Soviet construction plans, and then comes a pro-Tsarist statement, and then again a purely domestic chat about the cost of vodka and caviar. It is all very amusing and probably makes good reading for the average Moscow Boulevard onlooker. But I think I shall not be mistaken when saying that this is not the spirit worthy of social and allied support. Yet I firmly believe that "The Zaria" is patriotic enough to meet the spirit of the day and shake hands with all pro-Allied newspapers.

Two other papers, "The Daily News" and "The New Life," are Soviet; as to the other paper, "The Russian Word," appearing in Hongkew—it is definitely pro-Axis and I prefer not to comment too much on it, for I still want to live on this old planet of ours. They try to assure people that all those Russians who are not pro-Hitler are, so to say, "traitors to Russia!" I trust that British and Russian pro-Allied journalists will come together and create a strongly united anti-Axis front. It is really high time for such action to be taken.

L. V. GROSSE.

Shanghai, Oct. 23.

## Russian Emigrants:

### What They Should Do

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR—Mr. GROSSE's letter in your today's issue, though expressing the feelings of all true Russian patriots abroad, contains something in the nature of an appeal to the Allied nationals for support. This appeal appears to the writer to be out of place.

Mr. GROSSE must appreciate the fact that under the circumstances the first and foremost duty of every true Russian patriot is to wipe away for ever from his or her brow the epitaph "Emigrant," which in the light of recent developments has become synonymous with words by which no self-respecting member of any nationality would possibly have himself or herself designated. It is clear now that in order to fight the fifth column among us all we have to do is to stop being an emigrant any longer, and for this purpose it is necessary to recognize the wisdom of our present Government, and really appreciate and swear allegiance to the institutions which have created our present glorious Red Army with the commanding staff.

Neither our Government nor the Allies are in any need of our "wishes" or even support, on the contrary it is we ourselves who are in desperate necessity of clearing ourselves right away from anything "Emigrant" in which case no support of Allied nationals will be required, but their respect will be won, which is actually what true Russian patriots must now collectively

May I suggest that all true Russian patriots must now collectively

take action to regain their lost citizenship and make a collective appeal, not to the Allied nationals for support, but to our rightful Government for recognition as citizens of our respective fatherlands in the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and do our duties as such.

I shall be extremely happy to hear from Mr. GROSSE or other true Russian patriots if anything could be done collectively in this most vital matter.

J. A. BASIL.

Shanghai, Oct. 22.

## Russians Here Said Ignoring Emigrant Body

Despite the fact that the local Russian Emigrants Committee had officially stated that drastic measures would be taken against "White" Russians aiding the Soviet cause, contributions towards the Soviet Red Cross fund are pouring in from emigre sources declared yesterday.

Two semi-political bodies in the "White" Russian community have been closed, by the Emigrants Committee, this source revealed. These bodies although Tzarist in nature, have always maintained that should the Motherland be exposed to any danger, they would readily support her, it was further revealed.

This attitude has been taken by approximately 80 per cent of the Russian community here, the source added. Never in favor of the Soviet government, these people openly took sides with Moscow in her moment of trial, it was stated.

Russians of all classes have been contributing to the Soviet War Fund, and many have done so anonymously, preferring not to let the Emigrants Committee know of their action, it was asserted.

The source yesterday explained that this has been done by the greater number of contributors for the sole reason that they are afraid of having their passports confiscated.

The declaration issued by the Russian Emigrants Committee two days ago stated that "in view of the situation in our motherland, some Russian emigrants registered at the Russian Emigrants Committee are conducting work directed at strengthening of the Soviet-Communist rule, and in this manner cause disturbance in the Russian Emigre Colony at Shanghai.

"Holding that the pro-Soviet work of these persons entirely harmful, the Russian Emigrants Committee rules that:

"1. Russian emigrants working in any manner to strengthen Soviet power are to be struck off the register of the Russian Emigrants Committee;

"2. Members of the Mladorussk Party and the 'Union of Persons Wishing to Return to the Homeland,' cannot avail themselves of the protection of the Russian Emigrants Committee and are to be struck off its register."

## Local Russians:

### And Support for the Soviet

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR.—Now that Great Britain and Soviet Russia are waging war against a common enemy I suppose it must be clear that all those opposing the allied coalition are to be considered helping the enemy in this way or the other.

In this connection it is rather astonishing to hear that the Russian Emigrants' Committee working in conjunction with the International Allied Committee and recognized by the Diplomatic Corps, have recently declared that all Russians supporting the Soviet Union morally and practically is to be considered the Committee's enemies.

In other words the Russian Emigrants Committee, recognized and supported by the Diplomatic Corps, wishes to announce, that all supporting the Soviet Union are, so to say, public enemies.

What is the foreign community doing about it?

The entire situation looks rather strange and abnormal.

Are we to understand that the Russian Emigrants' Committee, formerly headed by my father, an ardent patriot and supporter of the Russian nation *en grand*, is now to be considered an organ of the German fifth column, a Hitlerite organization?

It is clear to everyone, that the Japanese authorities standing behind the Russian Emigrants' Committee, are supporting the "white cause," but it is also very well known that the Japanese, being great patriots themselves, never compel the Russians to go against their own country unless they wish to do so freely, by their own will. The writer of these lines had the honour of being in touch with His Imperial Highness the Emperor of Japan through the medium of his court and some of the books of the undersigned have been gladly accepted by the Ruler of Nippon. Never during my most pleasant contact with the Japanese authorities had the latter asked me to support the anti-Soviet cause and Russians were always free to have their own political opinions in Manchuria or elsewhere. It was only the Russians themselves that asked the Japanese to support their anti-

Soviet movement. In other words, the Russian Emigrants' Committee is entirely free in its decision to proclaim the pro-Soviet Russians as being enemies of Russia and so on. The Japanese, after the signature of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Act have shown a sufficient amount of good will in regard to pro-Soviet Russians and the actions of the Russian Emigrants' Committee can therefore be regarded as supporting the German cause only. If such is the case—why do the Allied communities support the Emigrants' Committee? My late father, who always enjoyed the respect of foreign and Japanese authorities, would have easily managed to keep up friendly relations both with the Japanese authorities and the Soviet Government for the simple reason that both peoples concerned are great patriots and can therefore understand each other on equal terms. Being a pro-Soviet Russian defending the Allied cause and respecting the Japanese authorities as well as the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Act, I wish to suggest that the foreign communities here define their stand towards the Russian Emigrants' Committee as such and allow the Russians to freely express their patriotic feelings without fear of being punished for being what they are.

As to the Japanese authorities, they are always free to support any movement they think necessary, but it is up to the Russians to be honest toward themselves and express their feelings and thoughts as they themselves wish to.

And I think it is the duty of Allied nationals to support the real Russian patriots wishing an Allied victory over the common foe of mankind and not those who have lost their free will and are afraid to be honest.

They must know by now that the Japanese, being extremely honest towards their own national substance and ardent patriots, do not respect and will never respect Russians who play a foul game. The Japanese will

always respect an honest enemy, but never a cowardly and unreliable friend.

I trust all Russians will give their thought to this simple fact.

L. V. GROSSE.

Shanghai, Oct. 21.



CHINA DAILY NEWS  
OCT 21 1941

## Local Russian Soviet Helpers To Lose Rights

Drastic measures will be applied by the Russian Emigrants' Committee to deal with Russian emigrants in Shanghai who sympathize with the Red Russian Government and who spread Soviet propaganda, it was learned yesterday. The Russian Emigrants' Committee met on October 17, when it was resolved that these Russians would lose the Committee's protection and their emigrant papers if they continued to sympathize with the Soviet Government.

According to reliable reports, the Russian Emigrants' Committee had noticed, particularly since the outbreak of the war between Germany and Soviet Russia, that many Russians were openly sympathizing with the Soviets in their struggle against the Nazis and that they were thus spreading propaganda among other Russian emigrants. This, it is claimed, helps create a collapse in the local emigrant colony.

### Two Organizations Barred

All those, it was resolved at the meeting, who show sympathy for the Soviet Government and who help it by spreading its propaganda, will not be considered emigrants and will lose their papers. It was also resolved that the "Mladorossi" (members of the Young Russian Party) and "Vozvrashentzi" (members of the Union of Repatriation) would not be given protection by the Russian Emigrants' Committee and would lose their emigrant rights.

It may be recalled that the "Mladorossi" issued a statement about four months ago calling upon all Russians to throw aside all political controversies and to help their native land as much as possible in its struggle against Germany.

The statement, signed by Mr. U. A. Stepanoff, leader of the party, claimed that the party was antagonistic toward the Soviet Government, but that it would forsake its previous policy to the present government in Russia so long as it defends their native soil.

SHANGHAI  
OCT 21 1941

## Russian Emigrants Forbidden To Aid Soviet Cause

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Foreshadowing a likely major split in the ranks of the 27,000-strong Russian emigre community here, the Russian Emigrants' Committee published an official notification in the Russian press yesterday forbidding all emigrants, under pain of being struck off the register of the Russian Emigrants' Communistic rule.

The order was issued, it was stated, in view of the sympathies of a number of members of the "White" Russian community having turned towards the motherland in her hour of need. The notification stressed that this attitude on the part of members of emigre community is likely to cause a disturbance in its ranks.

Following is the complete text of the notification:

"Resolution of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, in Shanghai approved during a meeting held on October 17:

"In view of the situation in our motherland, some Russian emigrants registered at the Russian Emigrants' Committee are conducting work directed at strengthening of the Soviet-Communist rule, and in this manner cause disturbance in the Russian Emigre colony in Shanghai.

"Holding the pro-Soviet work of these persons entirely harmful, the Russian Emigrants' Committee rules that:

"1. Russian Emigrants working in any manner to strengthen Soviet power are to be struck off the register of the Russian Emigrants' Committee.

"2. Members of the Mladorussk Party and the "Union of Persons Wishing To Return To The Homeland," cannot avail themselves of the protection of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and are to be struck off its register.

Signed:  
Russian Emigrants' Committee."

W. J. R.  
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"Russian Times", "Shanghai Zaria" and "Slovo"

October 21, 1941.

RESOLUTION

of the Governing Board of the Russian Emigrants Com-  
mittee in Shanghai approved during a meeting held on  
October 17

In view of the events now taking place in our Motherland, some Russian emigrants registered at the Russian Emigrants Committee, are conducting work directed at strengthening of the Soviet communist rule and thereby bring dissension in the Russian emigrants community in Shanghai. Considering the pro-Soviet activities of these persons absolutely harmful the Russian Emigrants Committee decided that:

- (1) Russian emigrants working for the strengthening of the Soviet power and registered at the Russian Emigrants Committee are to be struck off the register of the Committee.
- (2) Members of the Mladorossy Party ( Second Soviet Party ) and of the Repatriation Union cannot avail themselves of the protection of the Russian Emigrants Committee. Therefore emigrants who are proved to belong to the said organizations are to be struck off the Committee's register.

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21.10.41.

## White Russian Youths Ousted From Tientsin

(Reuters)

TIENTSIN, Oct. 15.—Somewhat of a sensation was created by a quarter-page bold-type announcement appearing in this morning's Russian newspapers revoking the permits of certain White Russian youths to reside in Tientsin, presumably for disobeying the orders of the local Russian Anti-Communist Committee to register for military training.

The announcement read: "The Police headquarters of Greater Tientsin hereby announces for general information that (here a list of 11 White Russian youths among the first batch of conscripts called up for registration is given) from Oct. 14 of the current year are deprived of the right of residence in Tientsin territory, and residential permits issued to them by the Public Safety Bureau are hereby declared null and void."

The announcement was signed by Commissioner of the Chinese Police Bureau of Greater Tientsin, General Yen Chia-chi.

It is understood that the lads were not arraigned before a law court prior to the present banishment announcement.

The list includes two Hramzoff lads, whose father was detained for 24 hours by the White House—headquarters of the Committee—last month when his sons failed to present themselves for registration as ordered.

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# Exiled Russians in Shanghai Rally to Aid Fatherland

**E**XILED Russians in Shanghai today feel the danger of their beleaguered Fatherland being overrun by the Nazi hordes. A people without home because of their political differences, the White Russians in Shanghai have nearly all joined hands to do their bit for their country.

There is no longer the cry of "down with Bolshevism" but rather "down with the Nazis!" Only a small group of exiled Russians in this city believe that they will be able to benefit by the war conducted by Hitler and his henchmen. Daily this group is becoming smaller in number and it is believed that in the near future such an element will cease to exist in Shanghai.

Once strongly boycotted by the White Russian community here, Soviet films are now drawing huge crowds of these same people. Shown in only one theatre in Shanghai, tickets for U.S.S.R. productions are sold out in advance.

Tremendous ovations are given by the audience when Soviet military and political leaders are projected on the screen. Even wilder outbursts of enthusiasm greet scenes of Russian life and the progress the Soviets have made in the rebuilding of important cities in Russia. The reception given by the Russian community in Shanghai to Soviet films is but one example of the change of feeling.

The Soviet Red Cross Fund, which was originated only a short while ago in Shanghai, is a striking illustration of the patriotic feeling displayed by the Russians in the city. Hardest hit by the present living conditions, these people contribute everything possible within their means in order to swell the coffers of the organization.

Numerous exiled Russian officers who fought in the early days of the Revolution following Great War No. 1, have shelved their political beliefs, if only temporarily, and are urging their fellow countrymen to help their brothers and sisters in their battle against a common enemy.

The younger generation of Russians who were born in this city and educated in various schools, are nearly all waiting for a chance to strike a blow at the Nazi armies. Brought up in the shadows of the former greatness of Imperial Russia and following the Orthodox traditions preached in churches and clubs, these youthful girls and boys without a country today realize that their home is being threatened.

## Soviet Citizens Increase

When recently it was learned that all Russians who wanted to obtain Soviet passports could do so, the Soviet Consulate in Tokyo was swamped by applications from local Russian residents. Those of the people who were granted U.S.S.R. citizenship considered themselves extremely lucky. Others, who were turned down, are waiting for a new chance to become people with a country once again. The die-hards who scorned the offer to becoming affiliated to their Fatherland while the Soviets ruled, are today feeling the urgency of the situation and are attempting to do their bit, no matter how small, in an effort to preserve all that they hold dear. The hatred towards the new system of rule in Russia has been replaced by a hatred towards Germany.

In nearly all Russian churches in Shanghai services have been held for

the deliverance of the Fatherland from its enemy. The priests who conducted religious ceremonies when the Imperial Court held sway in Czarist Russia, today conduct the services in the same vein, but offer their humble prayers towards the destruction of the hated Nazi.

## Prince Vsevolde's Letter

Prince Vsevolde of Russia recently sent a letter to "The Times" in London. The Prince wrote: "We are fighting a common foe and I feel that all Slav races should now unite to rid the world of Nazism." Mr. M. E. Sabline, a representative of the White Russian refugees in London, was another writer to "The Times" on the question.

By way of reply to the belief that religion is suppressed in the U.S.S.R. comes the news from Moscow that the churches were packed with people praying for the Russian fatherland and that the Patriarch is calling the people to defend their country.

This and other expressions of Soviet sentiment towards the Russian people in general, has played a major role in influencing the exiled Russian into forgetting their political creed and turning towards the defence of their home. The people have not united in their efforts to destroy the threat to their country.

## Nazi Attempts Fail

The attempt made by the Nazis to install a White Russian government which would one day rule Russia has failed. Hardly any support is given to the puppets of the Germans. In Shanghai only a very small group of people have any belief in the future functioning of those puppets and the activities of this group are limited in Nazi-occupied territory.

When the war against Russia first broke out, many local White Russians in Shanghai were under the belief that the chance to return to their country and install a member of the Imperial Family as ruler, had come. They expected that a revolution to overthrow the Soviets would take place. This was thought to be especially true in the Ukraine and Crimea. The heroic fighting by the Russian soldiers in these areas has shattered all such beliefs.

This turn of events has played a major role in the change of attitude by the local White Russians. These 30,000 or so exiles living in this city are showing in various ways their attitude towards Soviet Russia. Given a chance, these people would gladly die for their country. As it is, they are contributing in their own small way towards an ultimate victory over the Nazis.

W.H.  
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translation of a leading article which appeared in the "Russian Times" on 11.10.41. Published by the Russian Times Publishing Company, 409 East Ceward Road. Editor - Mr. K.A. Savintseff.

### OUR STRENGTH GROWS:

With a feeling of a profound satisfaction we publish in to-day's issue of our journal a brief report concerning the meeting of the National Ideologic Centre in Shanghai, during the course of which a number of important decisions were made.

Naturally, the main attention is attracted by the wish, expressed by the Centre, to see Colonel N.K. SERAJNIKOFF at the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee with Colonel D.V. KOCHNEFF(1), and Mr. N.A. POKROVSKY as his Deputies.

We do not doubt that this wish will be taken into consideration by the authorities on whom the approval of the nomination of Head of the Russian Emigrants Committee depends, because this wish has been expressed by an organization unifying in its ranks all active anti-communist elements of our emigrant community.

This is the second time during the brief period of the existence of the Ideologic Centre that it has adopted decisions which will have a stabilizing effect on the life of the Russian community and bring the community out of its state of confusion first in political and now in social affairs. The fact alone that these two decisions have been taken makes the Ideologic Centre a very valuable organization destined to play and already playing an important part in our political and social life.

The nature of these two decisions defines the course of further activities of the Ideologic Centre. Unifying in itself all our active anti-communist and anti-Soviet elements the Ideologic Centre also steps on the path of a close cooperation with organizations and institutions which should carry out and to a certain extent are already carrying out the work comprising a part of the programme of the Ideologic Centre. This in the first place applies to the Russian Emigrants Committee as a whole. As will be seen from the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Centre, its activities may greatly benefit the work of the Financial-Economic, Registration and Cultural-Educational Sections of the Russian Emigrants Committee. Close contact and cooperation with the Cultural-Educational Section is especially important. In this respect the resolutions of the last meeting of the Centre open wide possibilities for the carrying out of national-patriotic, cultural-educational activities in the Russian emigrant community by unified efforts of all active elements of the community.

And at present this front of the national-patriotic work is the most important of our fronts. All forces should be mobilized for service at this front and a plan should be worked out for the guidance of their activities. They should be unified by one will and one desire to defend and propagate always, everywhere and under every circumstances our truth which, we firmly believe, is the truth by means of which the Russian people will return to its glorious pre-revolutionary historic and Christian past.

Our belief that communism will be destroyed in Russia



and our absolute conviction that the present events in our native land will finally lead to the restoration of National Russia, bind us into one anti-communist family, every member of which should carry out a certain work in accordance with the plan covering the activities of the whole family.

This plan provides for two general directions of our social and political activities. The success and effect of these activities depend on the coordination of the two directions and keeping close and constant contact between them, based on mutual confidence and support, because these activities are based on unity of organization and thought.

Russian emigrants are a part of the body and soul of the Russian people. All that is said about their alleged inability of unification in the interests of a common cause is absurd. The right time has arrived - and the unity required has been achieved.

We are firmly convinced that very soon all the pessimists and enemies of Russian emigrants will see for themselves what unified Russian emigrants can achieve.

Our strength is growing because we are unified by a common will to gain victory over our enemy and the enemy of the entire humanity.

Translator's note : The two decisions of the Ideologic Centre, referred to above are,

- a. Declaration issued by a number of Russian organizations on 28-7-41 regarding their attitude toward the present Soviet German war.
- b. Nomination of Colonel N.K. Serezhnikoff for the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee and other resolutions passed at the meeting of 9-10-41.

11-10-41

Translation of an article which appeared in the "Russian Times" on 11-10-41. Published by the Russian Times Publishing Co., 409 East Seward Road. Editor - Mr. P.A. Lavintseff.

COLONEL N.K. SEREZHNIKOV, NOMINATED FOR POST OF  
CHAIRMAN OF RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE WITH  
COLONEL D.V. KOCHEVNIKOFF AND MR. N.A. POZDNYAKOV  
HIS DEPUTIES

Meeting of Plenary Council of National-Ideologic Centre  
in Shanghai

On Thursday, October 9, 1941, a meeting of the Plenary Council (1) of the National-Ideologic Centre in Shanghai was held in the premises of the Cossacks Union.

Representatives of all organizations comprising the Ideologic Centre, as well as a number of individual public and political workers from the local emigrant community, who received personal invitations, attended.

The meeting was opened by Major-General GOVOROFF, Vice-President of the Ideologic Centre, on whose suggestion those present rose to pay respect to the memory of the late Mr. N.A. IVANOV, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee. In his opening speech General GOVOROFF pointed out the seriousness and importance of the tasks, for the carrying out which the Ideologic Centre had been created and which it is carrying out to the best of its abilities and in accordance with the general desire to render useful service to the cause of liberation of our Motherland from the communist rule.

The agenda of the meeting, worked out by the Standing Council (2) of the Centre, were then approved, as well as the proposal of the Fascist Union and Union of Cossacks to include in the agenda the question of nomination of a candidate for the post of chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

This was followed by a report of Colonel ELSNER, Secretary of the Ideologic Centre, on the work done by the Standing Council. He pointed out that the declaration of the National-Ideologic Centre had been translated into foreign languages, that several thousands of printed copies of the declaration had been distributed to all Russian and foreign institutions and organizations. Apart from this, the declaration had been sent to all diplomatic and administrative institutions in Shanghai. Furthermore, in addition to and in elucidation of the declaration in question, a number of articles had been published in local newspapers by members of the Ideologic Centre, among which the most valuable were contributed by Colonel VEDENIAPIN. Continuing, Colonel ELSNER said that a programme of activities had been carefully worked out by the Standing Council and would be carried out into effect as soon as it was approved by the Plenary Council.

Having unanimously approved Colonel ELSNER'S report the meeting proceeded with the discussion of the questions on the agenda. The following resolutions were passed :-

- (1) That the proposal of the Standing Council regarding the organization of publication of pamphlets and other propaganda material of anti-communist nature, as well as of the holding of lectures, addresses etc. be approved.

- b. That the formation of National Union of Artists be approved.
  - c. That close contact be established with the Cultural-Educational Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee with a view to coordination of activities mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this clause, for the purpose of a cooperation in the carrying out of these activities.
- (2) That every support be accorded to individuals and institutions sympathising with the aims and activities of the Political Centre (3)
  - (3) That an appeal be made to all parents requesting them to arrange for the enrolment of their children into Russian national organizations such as : NORS (4) Russian Boy-Scouts, Union of Musketeers of Grand Duke Nikita Alexandrovich.
  - (4) That all Russian national organizations be requested to carry out a compulsory re-registration of their respective members with a view to the expulsion from their ranks of elements sympathising with the Soviet Government or belonging to secret societies.
  - (5) That an appeal be made to all Russian organizations requesting them to re-register with the Russian Emigrants Committee in conformity with the recent notification of the Committee.
  - (6) That the Russian Emigrants Committee be requested to expel from the ranks of emigrants all those who openly work in the interests of the Soviet Government, namely: persons collaborating in the bolshevik press and pro-Soviet Radio-broadcasting stations, or contributing towards the funds of Soviet institutions, or frequenting the Soviet club, or attending charity concerts in aid of the Red Army etc. A list of persons so expelled to be published in Russian national press throughout the Far East.
  - (7) That an appeal be made to the Russian emigrant community requesting its members to carry out their moral obligations to the community by making regular contributions towards the Emigrants Committee's Voluntary Self-Taxation Fund for the needs of Russian schools, hospital, public dining room and the various shelters for needy and aged people.

In respect of the question of leadership of the Russian emigrant community the following resolution was unanimously passed

During the course of its meeting held on 9-10-41 the Plenary Council of the National-Ideologic Centre discussed the question of nomination of a candidate for the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee and decided:

TO EXPRESS ITS WISH TO SEE COLONEL N.K. SEREJNIOFF AT THE POST OF CHAIRMAN OF THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE WITH COLONEL D.V. KOCHNEFF AND MR. N.A. POKROVSKY AS HIS DEPUTIES AND IMMEDIATE ASSISTANTS DEALING, RESPECTIVELY, WITH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMUNITY"

- Translator's note
- (1) Otherwise referred to as "Bing Council.
  - (2) Otherwise referred to as "Small Council"
  - (3) Otherwise referred to as "Political Centre.
  - (4) Russian National Scouts Organizations

13-10-41.

translation of a leading article which appeared in Russian newspaper "Russian Times" on 13-9-41. Published by the Russian Times Publishing Co., 409 East Howard Road. Editor - Mr. C. V. Gpoff.

### "FOR RUSSIA"

#### Re-registration of Russian Emigrants.

It is high time to carry out an inspection of our emigrant ranks.

Shanghai being an international city, all sorts of outcasts from the midst of national anti-communist emigrants are active here under the mask of emigrants.

Foreigners, who generally, are ill informed on Russian affairs, regard these people as representatives of Russian emigrants correctly expressing their feelings in connection with the present Soviet-German war.

An emigrant is so called because he is politically opposed to the regime existing in Russia at present. On the contrary the so-called partisans of defence of the U.S.S.R. and all sorts of turn-coats have, in the majority of cases, nothing whatever in common with Russian anti-communist emigrants.

75% of Russian emigrants are composed of people who participated in the armed struggle against their enemies and who, in both the literal and figurative sense of the word, have not laid down their arms. They true representatives of the anti-communist masses, to disintegrate which the Comintern applies every means and effort.

It is vitally essential to clarify and deepen all national-political questions amongst Russian emigrants at present. A roll-call and counting of active national elements are absolutely imperative being dictated by life itself. This will expose all the dark elements who are still using emigrant passports as a cover for their activities.

All that indirectly benefits and supports the regime of oppressors of Russia must be immediately cast out of the emigrant community. Once and for all anti-communist forces in Shanghai must be clearly defined.

The Russian Emigrants Committee which is carrying out a re-registration of local emigrants, should pay a very careful attention to this task, with full understanding of its purpose and importance, casting away all the bureaucratic methods and negligence.

Our historical national flag is hoisted over the premises occupied by the offices of the Russian Emigrants Committee. The presence of our national flag as an eternal symbol of Russia, makes it imperative to carry out a purge of emigrant ranks. Not a single open or secret paid agent of the bolsheviks should be allowed to use this flag as a cover.

Furthermore, from the legal viewpoint the Russian Emigrants Committee is under the protection of the ranking Government, which is also engaged in the struggle against communism. Consequently, all things considered, the re-registration should not become a matter of a mere formality.

We think that upon completion of the re-registration the Russian Emigrants Committee will publish in the national anti-communist newspapers lists giving an accurate idea of the number of anti-communist emigrants.

All emigrant institutions, societies and commercial enterprises registered with the Committee should be included in the list in question. In one word - all that comprises the active

forces of the local anti-communist emigrants.

Then everything will be clear and easy to understand. There will be no misunderstandings, no confusion. Only then it will become possible to speak on behalf of the Russian emigrant community with full authority to do so. Then a sharp line will be drawn between Soviet citizens bearing Cain's stigma on one side and Russian nationalists with God in their hearts and crosses on their chests, looking forward to resurrection of national Russia - on the other side.

The re-registration should be carried out under the slogan "For Russia" which is understood by all of us.

Let us hope that leaders of the Committee share our thoughts and will sincerely bear in mind the above and carry out their national duty to Russia in the same manner, as we would. God help them!

30-9-41.

The following comments are made in reply to criticism which appeared in the local press concerning the Declaration made by local White Russian Emigrants' Organizations, a copy of which is attached.

The very large number of Russians who arrived in Shanghai during 1920-1922 left their country not because they were afraid of privations and persecutions, but because, being unable to continue their struggle against communism in Russia, they wanted to carry it on from the outside as political emigrants and they are still doing so. These Russians do not consider the term "Motherland" as meaning merely territory, which is unstable and may even be entirely lost (as in the case of Serbia during the Great War), but as meaning primarily the people and their active and creative national spirit. They know that during the last 24 years the Russian Nation was kept in a state of abject slavery without precedent in the history of Humanity.

Russia has lost millions of her best sons in her struggle for the most elementary rights of men: the right to worship God, to express national convictions, to have a family, to possess personal property, etc...

It is impossible to imagine anything more terrible, immoral and devastating than Soviet Regime, supported by the most cruel reign of terror. The Soviets are not only enemies of the Russian People, they are a menace to all Nations and to the whole of mankind - their favourite methods being subversive activity, corruption, propaganda and sabotage.

Although the above facts, well known to everybody, are at present being ignored, hushed up and passed over in silence by many foreigners for political reasons, Russians who still love Country and have personally experienced the horrors of bolchevism cannot be expected to refrain from expressing their hope that Soviet Regime will be destroyed as early as possible. Should these expressions be considered now as lack of tact? Should the Russian Emigrants be prevented from refuting the allegations of Soviet Agents that all Russians have joined the Red camp?

Russian Emigrants regret that the interests of the Democratic States are now linked by circumstances to the fate of the hated anti-democratic Soviet Regime and that these interests now require the survival and victory of the Moscow Government, although the relations between the democracies and the Soviets were until so very recently quite different. The tone and comments of the democratic press are also quite different now from what they were after the signing of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact and during the Soviet-Finnish campaign. Mr. Churchill himself in his speeches and books has expressed on many occasions his definite condemnation of Bolchevism.

It would appear the Soviet Regime is at present serving the purpose of those who recently regarded the Soviets as enemies of mankind.

But can it be expected of Russian Emigrants that they suddenly repudiate their ideals and start hoping for the victory of Russia's oppressors, just because it happens to suit the purpose of others at present?

The Russian people have made great sacrifices and efforts during the war of 1914-1919 towards a common victory of the Allied Forces, but were betrayed by the newly established Soviet Regime at the conference of Brest Litovsk.

What are the slaves of the Soviets fighting for now under the flag of the 3rd International? For Russia and her interests? for democratic principles? Is it not obvious that if the Germans had not attacked on June 22, the Soviet forces massed on the Western border would have eventually started their own invasion of Europe, not for democratic principles, but for the purpose of starting a communist conflagration in the whole of Europe, including, of course England who was always considered by the Soviets as the stronghold of World Capitalism.

Though it may be undesirable to many, Russian Emigrants still continue to consider Bolchevism as the creation of the Devil and the foe of cultural humanity, and under no conditions honest Russian Emigrants will ever support or recognize it. To try to persuade the White Emigrants of the contrary is absolutely useless.

Without seeking any personal benefit and remaining absolutely loyal to the local authorities, Russian Emigrants continue to hope for a speedy downfall of the Soviet Regime and the establishment of a National Government in Russia. What will take place after that cannot be now foreseen and is known to God only, but they trust that the Russian People freed from Soviet oppression will be able to steer its own course and defend its National interests.

It is futile to teach patriotism to Russian Emigrants, the majority of them have proved their patriotism with their own blood during the Great and Civil Wars.

Unfortunately, a number of Emigrants have fallen prey to pseudo-patriotic propaganda of Soviet Agents and can no longer differentiate between the true interests of Russian and those of the 3rd Communist International.

Let God and the liberated Russian People be the sole judges in the above question:

THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE  
AT SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the wishes expressed by many members of the Russian Emigrant Community regarding the creation here of a special Anti-Communist Fund and welcoming this suggestion, the Russian Emigrants Committee has the honour of giving hereby notice to all members of the Russian community that a special fund to be known as the "Russian Anti-Communist Fund" has been created at the Russian Emigrants Committee.

Persons wishing to contribute towards the Fund may do so through the medium of the Russian Emigrants Committee against proper receipts.

The money collected will be kept on a special bank account, and a special committee consisting of representatives of various public organizations of Russian emigrants in Shanghai will be formed in the near future to consider the question as to how this money may be best used.

No private persons and/or any separate organizations ~~have~~ been authorized and will not be authorized in future by the Russian Emigrants Committee to make collections towards this fund.

Contributions towards the Fund may only be made at the offices of the Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road, during office hours.

N.A. IVANOFF,  
Chairman of the Russian Emigrants  
Committee.

August 23, 1941  
Shanghai.

Translator's note:

The above notice appeared  
in all local Russian emi-  
grant newspapers on 24/8



THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE  
AT SHANGHAI

NOTICE.

In view of the fact that anonymous leaflets have been distributed amongst the local Russian Emigrant Community by certain irresponsible elements, in which Russian emigrants are urged by means of various threats ( including threats directed against the Committee ) to make contributions towards the Anti-Communist Fund, the Russian Emigrants Committee hereby notifies for information of members of the community that in accordance with the resolution of the Committee adopted on December 6, 1940 IT IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN TO MAKE COLLECTIONS OF ANY KIND AMONGST THE RUSSIAN COMMUNITY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Persons making unauthorised collections are liable to be detained and handed over to the Police or direct to the Russian Emigrants Committee where they will be dealt with in accordance with law.

N.A. IVANOFF

Chairman of the Russian Emigrants  
Committee

August 23, 1941

Shanghai.

Translator's note:

The above notification appeared in all Russian emigrant newspapers on 24-8-41.

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translation of a leading article which appeared in Russian weekly newspaper "OUR WAY" on 17-8-41. Acting Editor & Publisher - Mr. M.I. Korganoff, 409 East Seward Road.

Days of the Soviet government have been counted. The main forces of the Red Army have been smashed. All the "defence lines" of the bolsheviks have been pierced. The mist created by the lying Soviet propaganda is vanishing and the red troops go over to the united fascist forces without fear. The hatred of the oppressed masses towards Stalin is reaching its summit being ready to break out in open and widespread revolts. English and American help to the bolsheviks is but another fiction. The fate of Kiev, Moscow and Leningrad is hanging only by a thread. Following the fall of these towns a Russian national government will be proclaimed, and the bolsheviks will be regarded as gangs of bandits to be liquidated by special punishment detachments. The cadres of such RUSSIAN punishment detachments have already been prepared in the majority of cases.

however, it is not our intention to discuss this subject to-day. To-day we are very much interested by the watershed which is being created in the Russian community in Shanghai - a line clearly separating that community into two camps: the Judeo-communist camp, which defends the U.S.S.R., and the Russian nationalist camp, which looks forward to a defeat of the U.S.S.R. in the name of revival of National Russia. The dividing line passes through all the classes of the community, through all emigrant organizations and thus facilitates the work of purging the community, of sifting its colourless mass through the sifter of national self-consciousness. The sifting process is still in progress, but even now the outlines of the two camps are already visible in the so-called Russian emigrant community in Shanghai: the openly bolshevist, red, Judeo-communist camp, which is condemning itself to death, and the white, Russian, national camp, which is openly prepared for the work of building up of a New Russia, the Fascist Russia.

We, Fascists, welcome the outcry which was raised in the Russian community following the outbreak of the present Soviet-German war. It facilitates our task of SELECTION of the strongest and most reliable elements for the future work for the common Russian cause.

We are very much interested in the carrying this selection of brave and honest Russian people from amidst the whole Russian community in Shanghai. By doing so we at the same time can get an idea of the strength of our enemies as well. All those pro-bolshevist gentry, who are in the enticing captivity of the Soviet, British and American intelligence services and defend the Jews and communists, are simply asking to be placed on the black board.

Our readers will understand without any further explanations the significance of this work and its importance for the future life of Russian emigrants, who have ceased to be just a shapeless mass, but are sharply divided into two groups: POLITICAL EMIGRANTS, i.e. open enemies of the Judeo-communist U.S.S.R., and REFUGEES, i.e. people of a doubtful quality. In short, Russian emigrants will have to pass through a purgifying fire before they can return to their homeland, for it is clear

that not all of them will be permitted to return to Russia, but only those who will be of any value to the work of building up the new Russian life - the FASCIST life.

18-8-41.

Translator's note: The "OUR WAY" is an official organ of the "All-Russia Fascist Union", the "Directing Centre" of which is in Shanghai at present. The views expressed in the above article may be regarded as those of the ultra-rightist faction of the local Russian community.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. ....

REPORT

Special Branch Station, 94/1/9

Date, August 11, 1941.

Subject (in full) Russian Emigrants Committee - Appeal to Russian community  
regarding attitude towards Soviet-German war.

Made by D. I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. D. I. Chasman

Forwarded herewith is a translation of an  
appeal addressed by the Russian Emigrants Committee to  
the local Russian emigrant community defining the atti-  
tude members of the community should adopt towards the  
present Soviet-German war.

The appeal was published by all Russian  
emigrant newspapers on 10-8-41.



A. Prokofiev

D. I.

A. C. ( Special Branch ).

FILE  
12/13/41

11 8 41

TO RUSSIAN EMIGRANT COMMUNITY IN SHANGHAI

Recognizing the protection and defence of national interests of the Russian community in Shanghai as the main object of its activities the Russian Emigrants Committee, having considered at its meeting of August 1, 1941 the situation created in the local community in connection with the present events in our Motherland, unanimously decided to issue the following appeal to Russian emigrants in Shanghai:-

(1) Being resident in the territory of Great China and enjoying the hospitality of the local authorities, Russian emigrants should above all be absolutely loyal towards these authorities by carrying out all their regulations and instructions, as only by so doing they may enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to them by the authorities in question.

(2) Refraining from being in any way involved in any political activities of an international character, which are taking such a stormy turn in Shanghai at present, Russian emigrants should not for a moment forget that the main features determining their belonging to the Russian Emigrant community are: absolutely negative attitude towards the Soviet government, objection to any contact with persons professing communist tendencies and refusal to cooperate in any manner with all those who are employed by the Soviet government or are its agents and/or sympathisers, irrespective of whether they are Russians or foreigners.

(3) Emigrants should always bear in mind that their main enemy is the government which has for the past 24 years been keeping in a state of slavery the Great Russian People groaning under the communist yoke and has been persecuting them even for confessing the religion of their ancestors. The dastard assassination of our Tsar and His August Family, murders of many high dignitaries of our Orthodox Church and

millions of our brethren as well as great numbers of truly Russian people who are still subjected to unheard of tortures in the various concentration camps and dungeons - such crimes committed by the hangmen of our Motherland will never be forgiven and cannot be forgotten by any honest Russian patriot.

(4) Emigrants are now subjected to the effects of a distinct propaganda on the part of some of the local foreign residents who by means of various pseudo-patriotic slogans endeavour to bring about a reconciliation of emigrants with the present government of the U.S.S.R. As many emigrants are in a state of economic dependency on the said foreigners such a propaganda bears certain fruits, bringing confusion and discord into our emigrant family. However, emigrants should firmly bear in mind that activities of this nature are extremely harmful to our national interests, as they delay the coming of the hour of liberation of our native country from the communist yoke.

Emigrants should have only one reply to the propaganda referred to above: as long as the struggle is being carried on in the name of the U.S.S.R. and not in the name of Russia, as long as it is carried on under the emblems unacceptable to Russians professing the Orthodox Faith, and not under the sign of Holy Cross and our national banners, any assistance on the part of emigrants will constitute a crime against the Holy Russia and our Great People. Instead of benefiting our Motherland such an assistance will only tighten the noose on her neck, for it will help not Russia, but her hangmen.

(5) Without losing for a moment their confidence in the coming Resurrection of our Motherland, emigrants should at present devote all their efforts to one aim only, namely to facilitate by every means at their disposal the return, as soon as possible, of Russia on her historic road and her rebirth in her former greatness and glory.

**N.A. IVANOFF**

**Chairman of the Russian Emigrants  
Committee.**

**August 8, 1941,**

# К Русской Эмигрантской Колонии в Шанхай

Признавая главной задачей своей деятельности охрану и защиту национальных интересов Русской Колонии Шанхая, Русский Эмигрантский Комитет, обсудив в заседании Правления Комитета 1-го сего августа создавшееся в мѣстной Колонии положеніе в связи с происходящими нынѣ на нашей Родинѣ событиями, единогласно постановил обратиться к русским эмигрантам Шанхая с нижеслѣдующим в званіем:

1. Проживая на территории Великаго Китая и пользуясь гостеприимством мѣстных властей, русскіе эмигранты прежде всего должны соблюдать полную лояльность к этим властям, исполняя все их постановленія, правила и распоряженія, так как только при соблюденіи этого они могут пользоваться всеми тѣми правами и преимуществами, которыя им предоставлены указанными властями.

2. Отнюдь не вмѣшиваясь в какую-либо политическую дѣятельность международнаго характера, столь бурно развившуюся нынѣ в Шанхаѣ, русскіе эмигранты не должны забывать ни на одну минуту, что главными отличительными признаками принадлежности их к членам Русской Эмигрантской Колонии являются: полное отрицательное отношеніе к советской власти, неприемлемость, какого-либо сопри-

косновенія с лицами, исповѣдующими коммунистическія тенденціи и отказ от какой-либо работы или сотрудничества со всеми тѣми, кто являются служащими, агентами или сочувствующими Советскому правительству, независимо от того, являются ли лица эти русскими или иностранцами.

3. Эмиграція должна всегда помнить, что главным ея врагом является то правительство, которое уже в теченіе почти 24 лѣт держит в рабствѣ изнывающій под игом коммунистической власти

Великій Русский Народ, преслѣдуя его даже за исповѣданіе вѣры своих предков. Подлое убійство нашего Царя и Его Августѣйшей Семьи, гибель многочисленных высших Іерархов Православной нашей Церкви, милліоны погубленных наших собратьев и безчисленное количество истинно-русских людей, томившихся еще и понынѣ и испытывающих неслыханныя мученія в концентраціонных лагерях и застенках—такія дѣянія палачей нашей Родины никогда не будут прощены и не могут быть забыты ни одним честным русским патриотом.

4. Эмиграція подвергается нынѣ определенной обработкѣ со стороны части мѣстных иностранных резидентов, которые под разнаго рода ложно — патристическими лозунгами стремятся добиться прими-

ренія эмиграціи с нынѣшним правительством СССР. Так как многіе эмигранты находятся в экономической зависимости от указанной части иностранцев, то подобная работа достигает извѣстнаго результата, внося смущеніе и раздор в нашу эмигрантскую семью. Но эмиграція должна твердо помнить, что такого рода дѣятельность является крайне вредной для наших национальных интересов, так как только отдаляет час освобожденія нашего отечества от ига коммунистической власти.

На все подобныя выступленія у эмиграціи должен быть только один отвѣтъ: пока борьба ведется от имени СССР, а не от имени Россіи, пока борьба ведется под неприемлемыми для православных русских эмблемами, а не под сѣнью Святаго Креста и національных наших Знамен—до тѣх пор какая бы то ни было помощь со стороны эмиграціи является преступленіем против Святой Руси и

Великаго Народа нашего. Вмѣсто пользы Родинѣ помощь такая только сильнѣе затягивает петлю на ея шею, ибо является не помощью Россіи, а помощью ея палачам.

5. Не теряя ни на одно мгновеніе вѣры своей в близкое Воскресеніе дорожка нашего Отечества, эмиграція все свои силы в данное время должна направлять исключительно только к одной единственной цѣли, а именно: всеми доступными в ея распоряженіи средствами способствовать скорѣйшему возвращенію Россіи на ея историческій путь и возрожденію ея во всем блескѣ ея величія и славы.

Н. А. ИВАНОВ.

Предсѣдатель Русскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета в Шанхаѣ.

Гор. Шанхай,  
8-го Августа 1941 г.

August 11, 41.

Russian Emigrants Committee - Appeal to Russian community  
regarding attitude towards Soviet-German war.

Forwarded herewith is a translation of an  
appeal addressed by the Russian Emigrants Committee to  
the local Russian emigrant community defining the atti-  
tude members of the community should adopt towards the  
present Soviet-German war.

The appeal was published by all Russian  
emigrant newspapers on 10-8-41.



# Russians Here Incensed Over Anti-Soviet Declaration By 21 Emigre "Organizations"

Twenty-one "White" Russian "organizations," the majority of them no more than a name and members as rare as the dodo, on Thursday published a "declaration" in the Shanghai Zaria. This declaration, denouncing Soviet Russia and outspokenly pro-German, hailed the Russo-German conflict as a war of liberation from Bolshevism. It lamented the Soviet propaganda to which the Russian emigre youth here was being exposed, and was obviously conceived with a view to "guiding" Shanghai's "White" Russians in their attitude toward the war.

The "declaration" unwittingly did more to fan the flames of patriotism among local Russian emigres than the Soviet propaganda it had so deliberately denounced, and reactions among the Russian colony were more violent than at any other time.

For example, Colonel N. Tornovsky, regimental commander in the Tsar's Imperial Army, replying to the declaration yesterday in a letter to the Zaria, made known his intention to resign from the Union of Russian Army and Navy Men, one of the signatories. Another Tsarist officer, Captain of the Guards Bajenov, in no uncertain terms expressed his opposition to the text of the declaration.

## Reflect General Attitude

Both letters were merely reflections of the indignation which the declaration had aroused among local Russians, both from Tsarist officers who had fought in the Great War and subsequently against the Bolshevik forces, subsequently withdrawing across the frontier to Manchuria.

No less significant, too, was the note inserted by the editor of the Shanghai Zaria into the correspondence columns, announcing that correspondence on "this subject" is considered closed.

The declaration itself was, perhaps, tactless in that its flagrant support of the German cause was an insult to Russian patriotism, party differences being here of no account whatever.

Orthodox Church and the murder of the Russian Tsar and his family; likewise we cannot forgive the execution and murder of millions of Russians in concentration camps and cells of the G.P.U. . . .

"We consider the present German-Soviet war as a way and means of freeing our country from communist oppression . . . Although we are deprived of present circumstances, of the possibility of actively participating in the armed struggle taking place on the fields of our country . . . we still must apply our efforts to the downfall of the Soviet regime in Russia. . . ."

Commenting on the Reuters cable in which it was stated that the ex-Tsarist diplomat, Mr. Sablin, considered the leader of Russian emigrants in Britain, appealed to all emigres to support Soviet Russia, the declaration stated: "If the Reuters dispatch regarding the appeal of the ex-Tsarist diplomat, Mr. Sablin, to support the Soviets is true, Mr. Sablin's statement must have been made under considerable pressure by powers hostile to us. . . ."

## Hits "Back-Stabbers"

Colonel Tornovsky, in resigning from the Union of Russian Army and Navy Men, wrote that he did so because the declaration intimated that its signatories represented the views of all its members.

"Stalin's regime to you is unacceptable," he wrote, "but we consider this an internal, Russian issue, and in an hour fraught with danger for the entire Russian people (including emigrants), it is criminal to stab our motherland in the back."

"If we are unable to actively help our motherland, since the Stalin government will neither trust nor call us, then there remains for us no alternative but to adopt a sympathetic neutrality toward the Russian people and its army."

"We cannot rejoice over the death of millions of wonderful, sacrificed young men who with their blood defend Russian soil. Under their Red Army tunics beats a heart no less Russian than ours. We send the defenders of our motherland our sincere wishes for complete victory on the fields of battle, and pray the Lord our God to help them defend our land from the proven enemies of all Russians and Slavs—the Ger-

## "Uncompromising"

"We remain, as we have been for over 20 years, uncompromising enemies of communism. We never trusted and we do not believe now in the evolution of the Soviet regime . . ." states the declaration.

"We, Russian emigrants of Shanghai, will never forget nor forgive the Soviet regime the desecration and persecution of the

mans.

## Service 40 Years

"These are my views, which seem in discord with the majority of the Union's members, and thus to my profound regret I must tender my resignation from this organization, of which I have been a member since 1923. Thirty-seven years have I served in officers' ranks, and have devoted faithfully and loyally 40 years in service to my motherland. I thought I was tied with unbreakable bonds to other members of the Union, having defended our motherland in the Russo-Japanese War, the Great War, and the war against the Bolsheviks, and believe me that it is with the greatest of sorrow that I sever these ties, but I can at present see no other course of action."

"To convince me, and especially for me to convince you in views we regard as wrong, is unnecessary—we are grey with years and worldly experience, and know what we do. Only history will show which of us were right."

## Japanese People Urged To Guard Against Espionage

(Reuters)

TOKYO, July 30.—"Thought control and anti-espionage" was most important to Japanese justice authorities at present, the Japanese press was told by Mr. Hiromasa Matsusaka, who was appointed Procurator-General today. He succeeds Mr. Michio Iwamura, who was appointed Justice Minister last Friday.

Mr. Matsusaka stressed the guarding of national secrets and suppression of "anti-military rumour, speech and action" however slight.

## Local Russian Announcer Said Banned by Police

Mr. V. V. Drozdoff, assistant editor of the "Russian Daily News" who is well known to Russian radio listeners here as a broadcaster of Russian war news, especially news items released by the Tass Agency, yesterday informed the "North China Daily News" that he will no longer go on the air over radio station XMHG as he has been informed that his broadcast has been banned by the French Police. The station, which is operated by the "Evening Post and Mercury" at 19 Avenue Edward VII, Mr. Drozdoff stated, had notified him that under the circumstances, his contract with them would have to be cancelled.

Mr. Drozdoff did not go on the air yesterday with his usual Russian news at 7 p.m. He declared that he was completely taken by surprise at the action of the French Police as the news he had announced daily was entirely devoid of propaganda. He emphasized that he had merely transmitted news, principally from Moscow, as he had obtained it.

### Other Offers Received

It is believed that he has received numerous letters from radio stations in the Settlement asking him to continue his broadcasts to the Russian community here over their stations.

Russian circles here yesterday declared that the new broadcast by Mr. Drozdoff had been welcomed by local Russian radio listeners as it counteracted news in Russian, interspersed with Nazi propaganda, broadcast by a German radio station here.

Mr. Drozdoff admitted that he had received more than 200 telephone calls from sympathizers here who hoped that he would not desist from continuing his broadcasts of news regarding the war in Soviet Russia.

B.H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

941/9  
1 8 141

Special Branch

Station File No.

Date August 1, 1941.

SUBJECT: Declaration of a group of Russian emigrant organizations in Shanghai defining their attitude towards the present Soviet-German war.

Forwarded herewith is a translation of a declaration of a group of local Russian emigrant organizations which was published in all Russian emigrant newspapers in Shanghai on July 31, 1941.

It is reported that on 23-7-41 a conference attended by some 60 persons representing various circles of the Russian emigrant community was held in a private residence in the French Concession. After an exchange of opinions as to whether or not the local Russian community should express openly its attitude towards the present Soviet-German war, the suggestion of an anonymous initiative group was approved that a declaration to that effect should be published without delay. During the course of the following several days the text of the attached declaration was worked out and signed by representatives of 21 organizations and/or groups.

According to information to hand, there are groups and organizations amongst the Russian emigrant community who, for various reasons, do not approve this declaration as a whole.

Further report on this matter will be submitted as soon as more definite information is available.

A. T. Kopyev  
D. I.

A. C. ( Special Branch ).



8.6 (C & S B) I

Commr. of Police,  
Sir:  
Information

Charmar  
A. C. (Sp. Br.)



DECLARATION  
of the Russian Emigrant Community in  
Shanghai

We, Russian emigrants in Shanghai, find it necessary to make the following declaration through representatives of the undermentioned Russian national, military and public organizations:

We still are, as we were 20 years ago, irreconcilable enemies of communism which established itself in Russia. We never believed and still do not believe in the evolution of the Soviet government. The events of the last two years - occupation of Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Bukovina - have clearly proved that the principles and methods of the Soviet regime, applied in the occupied areas, remain the same as they were before.

On the other hand the attitude of the bulk of the population of Russia towards their oppressors remains as hostile as it was during the past 20 years. The restoration of the institute of political commissars in the Red Army is a vivid proof of this fact.

We, Russian emigrants, will never forget and forgive the Soviet government the disgracing and persecution of the Russian Orthodox Church and the assassination of Russian Tsar and His Family. We also cannot forgive the present murders of millions of Russians in the various concentration camps, Cheka dungeons and in the army where soldiers are driven to battles by armed commissars.

We regard the present Soviet-German war as a means of liberation of our Motherland from the communist yoke. We firmly believe that this war will release active national elements of the Russian people and will result in the formation of a National Government and revival of Great Russia.

At the same time we brand the treacherous activities directed towards moral disintegration of Russian emigrants, especially the younger generation who know neither the old nor Soviet Russia and therefore easily fall under the influence of the pseudo-patriotic bolshevik propaganda assisted by pro-communist elements and corrupt press, subsidized by the Soviets and their allies and fraudulently misrepresenting the true sentiments of Russian emigrants.

If there is any truth in Reuter's report regarding the appeal of Sablin -ex-Tsarist diplomatic official - to defend the U.S.S.R., this step must have been taken by Sablin under pressure on the part of the forces hostile to us. We are confident that his appeal does not in any way express the sentiments of Russian emigrants living in England. Of course, they think and feel as we do.

Being at present deprived of the possibility of an active participation in the armed struggle against the communist rule on the fields of our native country we, nevertheless, should make every effort in order to assist in the overthrow of the Soviet regime in Russia.

We are firmly convinced that vile activities of enemies

of National Russia will not prevent the inevitable collapse of the Soviet regime and that coming Great Russia will enter, as a MEMBER POSSESSING EQUAL RIGHTS, the big family of peoples of Europe and Asia building up a NEW ORDER on the principles of social justice and national self-conscience.

The declaration was signed by representatives of the following organizations:-

- (1) Union of Russian Military Invalids.
- (2) Union of Knights of Order of St. George.
- (3) Russian General Military Union, Shanghai Branch.
- (4) Union of Russian Army & Navy Men.
- (5) Representative of Union of Worshipers of Memory of Emperor Nicolas II in the Far East.
- (6) Cossacks' Union in Shanghai.
- (7) China Representative of the Ataman of Don Cossacks.
- (8) Union of Former Cadets of the Habarovsk Military Cadets School.
- (9) Union of Former Cadets of the 1-st Siberian Military Cadets School.
- (10) People's Imperial Movement.
- (11) Mutual Aid Society of Former Pupils of the Chita Military School for Officers.
- (12) Society of Emigrants from the Maritime Province.
- (13) Society of Monarchists-Legitimists.
- (14) "The Russian Times", national daily newspaper.
- (15) Union of Musketeers, Section III.
- (16) Organization of Russian National Boy-Scouts in Shanghai.
- (17) Circle of Gunners of the 1-st Fusiliers Brigade.
- (18) Russian National Union.
- (19) Union of Former Members of Units of the Far Eastern Army.
- (20) Russian Teachers' Association.
- (21) National Union of New Generation, Shanghai Branch.

1-8-41.

( The above declaration was published in all local Russian emigrant newspapers on July 31, 1941 ).

# ОБРАЩЕНИЕ ЭМИГРАНТСКИХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ К РУССКИМ ЛЮДЯМ.

Мы, русские эмигранты города Шанхая, в лицѣ представителей нижепоименованных русских национальных военных и общественных организаций сочли необходимым выступить с нижеслѣдующей декларацией:

Мы попрежнему, как и двадцать с лишним лѣт тому назад, остаемся непримиримыми врагами коммунизма, утвердившагося в Россіи. Мы никогда не вѣрили и не вѣрим в эволюцію совѣтской власти. Событія послѣдних двух лѣт — занятіе Польши, Эстоніи, Литвы, Латвіи, Бессарабіи и Буковины — с полной неопровержимостью показали, что принципы и методы совѣтскаго режима, примѣненные в этих оккупированных областях, остались тѣ же, что и были.

С другой стороны, отношеніе коренного русскаго населенія к своим угнетателям осталось таким же враждебным, каким оно было на протяженіи почти четверти вѣка, чему ярким доказательством является возстановленіе в красной арміи института политических комиссаров.

Мы, русские эмигранты, никогда не забудем и не простим совѣтской власти поруганія и преслѣдованія Православной Церкви и убійства русскаго Царя и Его семьи, как не можем простить продолжающагося убійства миллионн русских людей в концентраціонных лагерях и подвалах чеки и насилія над солдатами, гонимыми в бой под наганами комиссаров.

Настоящую германо-совѣтскую войну мы рассматриваем как путь к освобожденію нашей Родины от ига коммунистов. Мы твердо вѣрим, что эта война развяжет активныя національныя силы русскаго народа и приведет к созданію національнаго правительства и возрожденію Великой Россіи.

Одновременно мы клеймим предательскую работу по разложенію русской эмиграціи и особенно русской молодежи, не знающей ни старой ни совѣтской Россіи, а потому легко поддающейся лже-патріотической пропагандѣ со стороны большевиков, большевистствующих продажной и прессы, субсидируемой Совѣтами и их союзниками, искажающей шуллерской подтасовкой фактов подлинныя эмигрантскія настроенія.

Если телеграфное сообщеніе агентства Рейтер о выступленіи бывшаго царскаго дипломата Саблина с призывом к защитѣ Совѣтов является правдой, то это объясняется вынужденным шагом Саблина под давленіем враждебных нам сил. Мы увѣрены, что это его выступленіе отнюдь не является выраженіем истиннаго настроенія русских людей, волею судеб заброшенных в Англію. Они конечно, и думают и чувствуют так же, как и мы.

Лишенные возможности в настоящій момент при данной обстановкѣ с оружіем в руках активно участвовать в борьбѣ против совѣтской власти на полях родной страны, мы все же должны приложить всѣ усилія содѣйствовать сверженію совѣтскаго режима в Россіи.

Мы твердо убѣждены, что грязная работа врагов національной Россіи не остановит неизбежнаго крушенія совѣтской власти, и что грядущая Великая Россія, как РАВНОПРАВНЫЙ ЧЛЕН, войдет в большую семью народов Европы и Азии, строящих новый порядок на основах социальнй справедливости и національнаго самосознанія.

Союз Русских Военных Инвалидов.

Союз Георгіевских Кавалеров.

Шанхайскій Отдѣл Русскаго Обще-Воинскаго Союза.

Союз служивших в Россійских Арміи и Флотѣ.

Дальневосточный представитель Союза Ревнителѣй памяти Императора Николая II.

Казачій Союз в Шанхаѣ.

Представитель Донскаго Атамана в Китаѣ.

Россійскій Фашистскій Союз.

Общество б. воспитанников 1-го Сибирскаго Императора Александра I Кадетскаго Корпуса:

Общество б. воспитанников Хабаровскаго графа Муравьева-Амурскаго Кадетскаго Корпуса.

Народно-Имперское Движеніе.

Общество Взаимопомощи воспитанников Читинскаго Военнаго училища.

Общество Приамурских Эмигрантов.

Легитимно-Монархическое Общество „За Вѣру, Царя и Отечество“.

Национальный Орган — ежедневная газета „Русское Время“

III-й Отдѣл Союза Его Высочества князя Никиты Александровича Мушкетеров.

Национальная Организация русских развѣдчиков в Шанхаѣ.

Кружок Артиллеристов 1-й Отд. Стрѣлковой Бригады.

Россійскій Национальный Союз.

Союз Чинов служивших в частях Дальневосточной Арміи.

Общество Педагогов русских эмигрантских школ.

28 іюля 1941 г.,  
г. Шанхай.

*Наутемиано — Труфанов Союз Николая Николаевича  
Союз Манганушев  
Организация Ревнителѣй — Союзников и Воинских*

Translation of an extract from an article which appeared in Russian newspaper "Russian Times" of 30-7-41. Published by the Russian Times Publishing Company, 409 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.  
Editor - Mr. C. V. Popoff.

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THOUGHTS ABOUT SOVIET YOUTH, THE FUTURE  
LEADER, EMIGRANT PIGMIES AND STRUGGLE  
FOR CHILDREN'S SOULS.

Pointing out the harmful influence of the communist regime in the U.S.S.R. on the moral and character of the younger generation the newspaper nevertheless believes that there are excellent national-patriotic elements amongst the youth of that country, which are now hiding themselves. On these elements rests the hope for the national revival of Russia. Somewhere in that country will appear the Leader, who is not known so far and for whom Russia has been waiting during the past many years. The future Leader must be a second Peter the Great in order to be able to carry out his task.

"It is an insult to the Great National State of Russia that a Shanghai bodyguard named Konstantin Stekloff, an illiterate man, a mental pygmy has offered himself as a leader of the Russian people and expressed his wish to put himself on the summit of glory without any struggle, without even elementary political training and to be a Leader of the country comprising one sixth part of the world's territory.

It is not difficult to recall that the road to leadership was that which was passed by all those whom God wished to be leaders of a people. Even Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, who were not chosen by God to be leaders of the Russian people, even they were protected by the Satan himself.

Konstantin Stekloff wished all of a sudden to become equal to Hitler or Mussolini and thus to secure a place in Russia's brilliant history. Is not it a shame, is not it a sign of an utter lack of thought amongst Russian emigrants!

God save us from such leaders suffering from megalomania and giving a bad example to the emigrant youth.."



July 28, 1941.

All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party - Telegram addressed to Soviet Government.

Further to the report dated 24-7-41 I have to state that, according to the "Russian Vanguard" of 27-7-41, the "All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party" sent the telegram in question to the Soviet Government on July 22-7-41.

In the same issue of the "Russian Vanguard" appeared a lengthy declaration of A.A. VONSIATSKY in which he hands over the leadership of the party to K.A. STEKLOFF, his local representative, in view of the present political situation in the U.S.A. where the activities of the party are regarded with suspicion. Stekloff's declaration also appears in the same issue and is also very lengthy. He announces that he has assumed the leadership of the party and promises to carry on his service to the cause of Russian National Revolution.

The "Russian Times" of 28-7-41 reprinted Stekloff's telegram to the Soviet Government under the heading: "WHAT IS IT - LACK OF COMMON SENSE OR DELIBERATE PROVOCATION? Russian anti-communists read the telegram sent by Shanghai emigrant Stekloff to Stalin, chairman of Russia, think it over and decide for yourselves."



July 24, 1941.

All-Russia National Revolutionary Party, Shanghai. - Alleged intention of sending attached telegram to Soviet Government.

Forwarded herewith is a copy of a document obtained from a confidential source. It is alleged that a Russian version of this document will be published on 27-7-41 in the "Russian Vanguard", organ of the local group of the so-called "All-Russia National Revolutionary Fascist Party", and that at the same time copies of the document will be distributed to all local news agencies.

Simultaneously it will be announced in the "Russian Vanguard" that A.A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the "All-Russia National Revolutionary Party", residing at Putnam, Conn., U.S.A., has handed over his post to his local representative, K.A. Stekloff.

Further it is alleged that the local German propaganda service is behind this scheme with a view to using the document for propaganda purposes in the Russian territory.

Copy. Original in the Mladorossy file 2  
Translation from the "NOVOSTI DNIA" of 21-7-41.

"WE GIVE UP OUR OPPOSITION TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT". A letter to the Editor from the Far Eastern Branch of the Mladorossy Party.

Sir,

Will you be good enough to publish the attached declaration in your esteemed newspaper.

A. Pooliaevsky,  
Chancellor of the Far Eastern Branch  
of the Mladorossy Party.

Stepping forward once more with a clear statement of our "credo" to-day when the destiny of our Motherland is being decided, members of the Far Eastern Branch of the Mladorossy Party wish in the first place to point out that the delay in publishing this declaration was not caused by waiting for an opportune moment. The more serious and dangerous the present situation is, the more force and clearness it acquires in the Russian conception of the Mladorossy Party. The delay was caused by circumstances of emigrant life which in the majority of cases cannot be overcome. Published to-day this statement only confirms once more the principles which have remained unchanged for the past fifteen years.

From the very beginning of its existence the Mladorossy Party (formerly known as the Union of Mladorossy) has in all its activities been directed solely by the interests of Russia and Russian nation, i.e. the family of peoples grown and educated by one and the same culture. Based on this principle the party in its foreign policy was never hostile to any other state as such, but defined its attitude towards a given state in accordance with the attitude of that state towards the interests of our Motherland.

In this sense the clearly hostile attitude of Germany towards Russia, which has been emphasized since the beginning of the 20-th century, led to the war of 1914-1918 and later was

expressed in the well known book "Mein Kampf" was apparent to the Mladorossy Party. Even the short lived pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. could not change our opinion that Germany is hostile to Russia and that this hostility is explained not only by motives of a transitory and ideologic nature.

Presisely because of this certainty as to the attitude of Germany the Mladorossy Party during the many years prior to the war, as well as after its outbreak and after the pact between Germany and the U.S.S.R. never ceased to advocate a rapprochement with our natural allies - France and Great Britain, who would occupy the positions in the rear of Hitler's inevitable and main push towards the East.

It is not Russia's fault that this rapprochement failed to materialize and now is not the proper time to fix the responsibility for this failure.

But in the above sense, members of the Mladorossy Party and other Russians who gave their lives on the battle-fields of France two years ago, fell for their Motherland in the same manner as Russian warriors who fall in defending their native land.

To-day the inevitable that no pacts could prevent has happened. Torrents of Russian blood are being shed along the enormous front stretching from the Arctic Region to the Black sea. The Russian people defends every inch of its territory with super-human stubbornness.

At this hard time, the Far Eastern Branch of the Mladorossy Party, being a part of the Russian people and fully realizing its duty towards Motherland, once more declares the principles for which the Party has been standing:-

- At the time of terrible danger threatening our Motherland, defence and not politics is the main thing.
- The place of all Russians is on the side of their nation.

- Only to their native land can they give their blood. and their strength.
- At the time when Motherland is fighting for her existence the Far Eastern Branch of the Mladrossy Party give up their opposition to the existing Government in Russia, in so far as that Government defends Russia's frontiers.
- Being deprived of the joy and possibility of defending their native land they devote their words, deeds and thoughts solely to their Motherland.

U. STEPANOFF,  
Representative of the Mladrossy  
Party in the Far East

July ,1941

Shanghai.

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22-7-41.

COPY.

Translation from Russian newspaper "OUR WAY" of 13-7-41  
Edited and published by Mr. N.I.KORGANOFF, 409 East Seward  
Road.

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RUSSIAN NATIONAL REVOLUTION IS IN  
PROGRESS

We must participate in it

ALL-RUSSIA FASCIST UNION

Order No.13

- (1) All nations in Europe are rising for the struggle against the Jewish Comintern. This war is in the first place our Russian war, and destruction of the Comintern is the duty of Russians, a question of their honour and life. There must be Russian forces amongst the forces fighting against the army of the Third International.. I call upon all organizations of the All-Russia Fascist Union to begin the formation of Liberation Detachments which, after the establishment of the first Russian National Government, will be renamed the Regeneration Detachments - and to put themselves at the disposal of the Union, thus constituting the basic cells for the formation of the future Russian National Army.
- (2) The well-to-do section of emigrants should give the means for the formation of these detachments, for the maintenance of families of those who left for Russia and for the eventual transportation of these families to Russia. Local Committees of Anti-Communist Struggle Fund and where such committees do not exist - chiefs of local organizations will take upon themselves the task of collecting funds. Those evading to contribute towards this cause will be regarded as traitors of National Russia.
- (3) The Anti-Communist Struggle Fund is renamed the Fund of Liberation and Regeneration of Russia. The central Fund will carry out, direct or through local committees, extraordinary collections in all places where Russian emigrants reside. All Russian emigrants will be suggested to contribute not less than 1/10-th of their respective means and to pay not less than 10% of their earnings or income during the whole duration of the war. Members of national-revolutionary organizations actively participating in the liberation work are exempted from these contributions.
- (4) All Fascists will prepare means in order to be able to proceed to their respective places of appointment in Russia.
- (5) All Fascists will refresh in their memory and think over the "Plan of Fascist Construction in Russia" distributed together with orders and, in parts, published in the "Nation".
- (6) Combatants! Russian National Revolution is in progress. No retreat is possible now. Russia will perish or be ours and resurrected to new life and new glory.  
Glory to Russia!

Follows a declaration consisting of 12  
paragraphs. In the first two paragraphs

it is stated that the All-Russia Fascist Union welcomes National-Socialist Germany who started the great campaign against the Jewish Comintern, and an appeal is addressed to all peoples to participate in the liquidation of the Red Jewish peril. The remaining eight paragraphs deal with the ideology, organization and tactics of the party.

VICTORY OR DEATH! COMMUNISM OR FASCISM! NOW OR  
NEVER!

GLORY TO RUSSIA!

July 13, 1941

Shanghai.

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COPY.

Translation of an article which appeared in Russian newspaper "Russian Times" on 6-7-41. Published by the Russian Times Publishing Co. 409 East Seward Road. Editor - C.V. Popoff.

NOBODY IS KEEPING YOU. ....

Volunteers for the Red Army leaving Shanghai.

A group of about 200 volunteers from amongst the local Soviet youth and the Repatriation Union will be leaving Shanghai for the U.S.S.R. by the first Soviet boat bound for Vladivostok. This group applied through proper Soviet Channels for permission to join the Red Army. A reply has now been received to the effect that the permission has been granted and that the group in question will be sent to Vladivostok.

Together with the volunteers are leaving two Soviet citizens who are medical practitioners by profession and who also have offered their services to Russia's hangmen.

One cannot but welcome the departure of volunteers for the Red Army from amongst Russian emigrants, as in the majority of cases members of the Repatriation Union and pro-Soviet youth engage in agitation in favour of the U.S.S.R. only because they have no knowledge of that country.

Once in the U.S.S.R. they will soon understand that the communists care not for the interests of Motherland, but only for the interests of the International and the party of oppressors.

A short stay in the U.S.S.R. will cure these "volunteers" for ever from the effects of the red intoxication.

It is reported that amongst the volunteers are :  
V. BROSDOFF, N. SVETLOFF-SVINYIN, N. SCHEGOLEFF and others.

Translator's note:

Enquiries at the Repatriation Union, 105  
Love Lane, show that there is no truth in the above report.

.....

D.. I.

6-7-41.

Translation of an extract from an editorial which appeared in Russian newspaper "The Russian Times" on 4-7-41. Published by the "Russian Times Publishing Co", 409 East Seward Road. Editor - Mr. C.V. Popoff.

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THE RECKONING-DAY HAS ARRIVED

Commenting on the progress of the Soviet-German war the newspaper expresses the opinion that final defeat of the Red Army is not far away. No other outcome of the war can be expected and a defeat of the Red Army will be fatal to the Communist regime.

" The Red Army is dispersing and the Soviet government shatters. The sooner it collapses the better for Russia. The later national revolution breaks out, the worse will be the consequences of the present defeat of the U.S.S.R. Only national revolution and National Russian Government will be able to secure honourable peace.

Then the way will be open towards a military union with Germany in the West and with Japan in the East followed by victorious war against world democracy"

---

5-7-41.



///////

July 3, 1941.

"The Russian Times" - First appearance.

"The RUSSIAN TIMES", daily newspaper edited by Mr. C.V. Popoff, made its first appearance on 1-7-41. On the front page of the paper appears a notice informing the subscribers and advertisers of the "Far Eastern Times" that all obligations of that newspaper and the "Far Eastern Times Publishing Co" have been taken over by the "Russian Times Publishing Co", 409 East Seward Road, as from 1-7-41.

An editorial article contains a brief outline of the policy to be followed by the new publication. Hereunder is a translation of an extract from this article:-

" On the great plain of Eastern Europe the destinies are being decided of Russia and the communist international. We will not make any predictions as to the future that expects our much suffering fatherland. The course of events will very soon clear up the destinies of Russia and the regime under which she has been living for the past twenty years.

Anyhow the time has arrived when no Russian can remain unconcerned by the present momentous events and dismiss the Russian problem.

A group of Russian nationalists and patriots have decided to take upon themselves the task of editing and publishing of a new newspaper, which makes its first appearance to-day under the name of the "Russian Times". This name is the most suitable one to the present moment as precisely Russian time has arrived when not only we, Russians, irrespective of our political views and convictions, but also the whole humanity with its different feelings and interests lends an attentive ear to what is now going on in Russia and on her borders.

The founders of the "Russian Times" intend it to be a mouth-piece of Russian national conscience, independent of any foreign influences and orientations whatsoever.

Viewing the present war between Germany and Soviet mainly from the standpoint of the interests of National Russia the "Russian Times" sees its principal task in the carrying out of ideological struggle for National Russia irrespective of this or that outcome of the present Soviet-German war. To us a dismemberment of

the Russian State and continued existence of the international communist regime which was established in our fatherland twenty years ago, are equally unacceptable. Long live Russian National Revolution! Long live United, Great, Indivisible Russia and Russian National Government!"

In the news section prominence is given to the news carried by the Transocean News Service, D.N.B. and Domei News Agency, but Reuter, Havas and official Soviet reports are not excluded.

The first three issues of the "Russian Times" contain nothing that could be objected to from the police viewpoint.

D. I.

A. C. ( Special Branch ).

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date September 3, 1940.

Subject Anti-Friction and Anti-Sovietism. Set in Russian issued by N. Morganoff.

Made by S. I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by S. I. Prokofiev

Comm. of Police  
Sp. Inform. on

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Forwarded herewith together with a translation are two specimens of a pamphlet printed in the Russian language copies of which are reported to have been distributed through the post and at the Russian community two days ago. Apparently, this is the pamphlet the possibility of appearance of which was reported on 4-7-40 in connection with the "China Press" interview with leaders of the local Jewish community regarding the alleged readiness of Russian Jews in the Far East to fight on the side of Great Britain. The delay in its appearance may be explained by the fact that in July last, the activities of the local group of the "All-Russia Fascist Party" have been suspended by order of a representative of the Headquarters of the party ( Harbin ), following which N. Morganoff, the author of the pamphlet in question, has been relieved of his post of Acting Chief of the local group and has also been struck off the list of members.

Latest information indicates that Morganoff's appeal against this order has been favourably considered by the Harbin centre of the party and that he has recovered some of his former prestige in the local group of the party.

N. I. Morganoff, age about 60, Russian of Armenian origin, has been residing in Shanghai for many years and formerly worked as an artist ( singer ) on the stage. In 1935 he came to the notice of this office in connection with a controversy in the local press over the Jewish question. On that occasion he issued a pamphlet contain-

INDEXED BY  
(S. I.) REGISTRY

DATE 8/7/40

44-7-78

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

## REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject .....

Made by: ..... Forwarded by: .....

ing his reply to the late Mr. A. S. -zra.

In September, 1933 he appeared before the 1st S. S. Court on a charge of having assaulted one N. S. Vignin-Ovstloff, Chairman of a pro-Soviet organization known as "Repatriation Union". For this offence he was subsequently fined 2000 ( or 100 days detention ). It appears that the fine was paid for him by friends who considered that he had been right in assaulting Vignin-Ovstloff.

For the past several years Morganoff has been connected with the activities of the local group of the "All-Russia Fascist Party" ( leader - M. Rodzaevsky, Harbin ), the violently anti-Semitic attitude of which is well known. This is not the first time he <sup>has</sup> issued anti-Semitic pamphlets over his signature.

At present Morganoff is unemployed and is reported to have no fixed abode.

A. Prokofiev  
D. S. I.

D. C. ( Special Branch ).

Translation from Russian

"Jews and their' Kagal  
constitute a terrible  
conspiracy against  
Russia".  
Dostolevsky.

"There is no room for  
Jews under Russia's  
skies"  
General Turkul.

BULLETIN NO. I

August 20, 1940.

R. Bitker and B. Topas, two prominent personages of the local Jewish community, addressed recently, through the medium of Russian, Jewish and foreign press in Shanghai, an appeal to Russian Jews urging them to join the Jewish Volunteer Detachment in order to fight for England.

According to information to hand, the Volunteers, whose number is estimated by Messrs. Bitker and Topas at about 1,000, will be sent to Hongkong in order to reinforce the English garrison there, which intends to render resistance to the efforts of the IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY to stop the contraband supply of arms to the Chungking Government and Chinese red army, against whom National Japan and China have been struggling for the past three years.

By their appeal to Russian Jews leaders of the local Jewry have thrown off their masks and once more proved the fact that there is no such thing as Russian, German or Hungarian Jewry, that the interests of the countries who have accorded to the Jews the right of refuge mean nothing to them and that in all parts of the world there exists a people, who is strange to all other peoples, whose aim is the exploitation of the whole world and whose activities are directed by the world Kagal headed by Weitsman, with the headquarters at London.

Having seized control over the British government, the Jewry have for centuries been using the resources and power of that country in order to disintegrate, enslave

and exploit all peoples of the world. In the carrying out of their obscure tasks international freemasonry, international capital and the government apparatus of Great Britain use, as a cover, the slogans of pseudo-democracy, struggle against aggressors, humanitarianism and other high-sounding words.

The present gigantic struggle between the great ideas of National-Socialism and Fascism on one side and the Jewish plutocracy on the other, has already clearly demonstrated to the whole world the cynicism, with which England - the citadel of world Jewry - has utilized several nations as cannon fodder. Indeed, up to the present the following nations were engaged in fighting : Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France and, according to General Petain, the hero of Verdun, and head of the present national government of NATIONAL FRANCE ..... only ten British divisions.

Now when the world Kagal has no more mercenary troops of "gentiles" at their disposal, and the British themselves have to fight, the world Jewry are mobilizing their forces. Russian Jews, who never offered their help in the struggle for National Russia, are ready to serve to Great Britain, as was declared some time ago by Theodor Herzl in his book entitled "Tagebuecher", Vol.III, page 303.

Jewish press reports that 200,000 Jews in Palestine are waiting for the delivery of arms from Great Britain, being ready to fight on her side against Italy in Palestine.

Russian nationalists cannot pass in silence the appeal of leaders of Russian Jewry to fight for England - the centre and instrument of the world Kagal. We know that the struggle for a re-division of the world commenced by Germany, Italy and Japan is not a fortuitous phenomenon. It is a struggle of peoples for existence in accordance with their respective national foundations. England's

defeat will mean, in the first place, a defeat of pseudo-democracy and plutocracy, the end of the domination of the world by capital and Jewish internationalist influence. Victory of Germany, Italy and Japan - means New Order in the world, justice common to mankind and abolition of the centuries long exploitation of the weak and poor by the strong and rich ones. It means a triumph of the idea of nationalism and humanitarianism.

Believing in the above, we, Russian nationalists, in our turn call upon all honest Russian national-thinking emigrants to close their ranks and, if necessary, to form a Volunteer Detachment in order to struggle side by side with those who bring a new, just peace to the humanity and new order to peoples of all countries.

Russian people who has passed through the experiences of two revolutions and exile, should bear in mind that England, whom Russian Jews - fellow-nationals of Trotsky, Urotsky and other hangmen - wish to support, has always been an open or secret enemy of Russia and of all other peoples. We need not go far for illustrations.

Emperor Paul I, a knight on the throne, was assassinated by a handful of corrupt noblemen bought over by English ambassador at St. Petersburg through the medium of Jerebtsoff, his paramour, because he did not wish to fight for the interests of England and concluded an alliance with Napoleon.

In 1854 England, directed by Lord Beaconsfield-Disraeli, a Jew, organized a coalition against Russia. During that war fighting was mainly done by Frenchmen, Turks and Sardinians, plus a small number of Englishmen who directed the war. As a result of that war England succeeded in enforcing her demand that Russia be not allowed to have a navy in the Black Sea.

During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878 England helped Turkey and when the Russian army approached Constantinople, English fleet entered the Bosphorus and prevented the Russians from taking possession of the key to the Black Sea.

In 1904-1905 England instigated the Russo-Japanese war in order to prevent the natural friendly relations between the two great neighbour nations who otherwise might have prevented the English from keeping peoples of Asia in a state of slavery.

Following the Russo-Japanese war, P.A. Stolypin, the first Russian fascist, and Count Ito, Japan's great statesman, were about to conclude a close alliance between Russia and Japan. However, the Kagal's dark forces have destroyed this plan : Stolypin was assassinated by a Jew named Bogroff, and Count Ito - by an obscure Korean fanatic - both acting under instructions of world freemasonry.

The world war of 1914 was provoked by England behind whom were Jews and freemasons. The alliance between Russia, France and Germany, which had been concluded by Emperor Nicolas II at Biorke, was annuled owing to the intrigues of Russian freemasons headed by Count Witte. England, who instigated the war, maintained an uncertain attitude until the very last moment, in order to plunge Germany into a war against Russia. When victory appeared possible, February revolution broke out instigated, as has now been ascertained, by Buchanan, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, and by world Jewry. They wanted to destroy Russia and to weaken Germany. They wanted to deprive Russia of the right to possess the Dardanelles - the key to the Black Sea. During the course of the



revolution in Russia, Great Britain and France, directed by the Jews, did not render any sincere assistance to the Russian national forces struggling against the communists, but on the contrary fanned the civil strife and, refusing to accord a real assistance, facilitated by every means the failure of the Russian nationalist movement. The fact cannot also be overlooked that Emperor Nicolas II and members of His August Family were refused the right of refuge in England, whereas Jewish communists were allowed free passage through England enroute to Russia.

At the most tragic moments for the Soviet government England always came to the assistance of Moscow - be it by recognition or by granting credits - and threw her doors open to Jews and communists, whereas Russian national emigrants were not allowed to reside in England.

Following the peace of Versailles the League of Nations, directed by England, failed to carry out its obligations in respect of Armenia. Several millions of Armenian Christians were slaughtered by the Turks and Kurds, in the same way as tens of millions of Russians perished by the hands of Jews in Russia.

In the Far East, Great Britain instigated China to wage war against Japan and has since been fanning this war. Great Britain and world Jewry oppose the establishment of New Order in Asia because the Jewish capital obtains from here its material resources and keeps millions of the population of Asia in a state of slavery and starvation.

The above is only a small part of what should be told regarding the activities of Great Britain and world Jewry. However, even this presents a good picture of British plutocracy and the Judeo-masenic forces connected with her.

Victory of the Axis Powers will result in the liberation of humanity from the chains of the Jewish Kagal, freemasonry and pluto-cracy. Russian Jews who, like we, Russian emigrants, have found here a refuge and protection of the lawful Chinese authorities, should understand this. The untimely and uncalled for declaration of Messrs R. Bitker and B. Topas in defence of Great Britain, must be washed out by the Russian Jews themselves, who never cease to talk about their loyalty. Their declaration only confirms the recent anti-Japanese outbursts of Sir Victor Sassoon in the U.S.A. and reveals the true nature of Jewry. The saying "What is bred in the bone never gets out of the flesh" explains, in our opinion, the part played by the Jews in our city.

We, Russian fascists and nationalists, welcome the leaders of national movement of the world - THE IMPERIAL JAPAN; NATIONALIST GERMANY AND FASCIST ITALY.

We call Russian emigrants to maintain unity and cooperation and, if necessary, according to circumstances, to form a Legion in order to take part in the struggle for the New World and New Order in the world.

N. Korganoff.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. S. P. S.

Section 1, Special  
REPORT

N. S. R. D. Station

Date July 4, 1940

Subject: Anti-Semitic Activities in Shanghai.

Made by: D. S. I. Prokopyev. Forwarded by: J. J. Mason.

Comm. of Police  
Sir:

Information

R. C. York  
D. C. (S. Br.)

According to a confirmed report, a certain group of local Russians of Marxist tendencies intend to make a campaign of an anti-British and anti-Semitic character in connection with the recent "China Press" interview with leaders of the local Jewish community regarding the alleged readiness of Russian Jews in the Far East to fight on the side of Great Britain. Information to hand indicates that "in order to counteract the Jewish move" the group in question will approach the local Nazi and Italian Fascist organizations with an offer to organize a Russian Fascist detachment for local service in the interests of the Axis powers.

Even if the above report proves to be correct, all this seems to be nothing but an attempt to create an agitation, possibly, with the assistance of individual members of local Nazi and Italian Fascist groups. It would also appear that in view of the present state of affairs in the Far East a section of the local Jewish community regard the statement made to the "China Press" by Messrs B. A. Topas and R. Bitker as a tactical blunder. At least Mr. Topas thought it necessary to make another statement to the "Shanghai Zaria" (translation attached) in which his efforts are apparent to soften the effects of the interview published in the "China Press".

A. Prokopyev  
D. S. I.

D. C. ( Special Branch ).



DATE 7/7/40

JUN 24 1941

# Jews Here Ready To Fight For Allies, Leaders Say

News that a Jewish Army may be formed to fight in Allied ranks caused feelings to run high in the local Russian-Jewish colony yesterday. Community leaders told THE CHINA PRESS that Jews of military age in China will enlist at once if Britain approves the offer made by the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.

It was pointed out that members of the local branch of the Brith Trumpeldor, world-wide Jewish body subsidiary to the New Zionist Party, have received military training for years, and that there are at least 1,000 Russian Jews in China who could be sent to Europe on funds raised by Far Eastern Jewry.

"Civilization is at stake!" Mr. B. Topas, head of the Shanghai branch of the Old Zionist Organization, declared. "It is better that we die like men than live in persecution," he added, referring to news that widespread arrests of Jews have been launched in Italy.

## "We Will Fight"

Mr. R. Bitker, leader of the New Zionist Party in Shanghai, an outgrowth of the old organization, declared that Jews in China will "surely join, at once."

Both leaders expressed distress at news of arrests of Jews in Italy. "What can I say? It is very sad," was the comment of Mr. Bitker, while Mr. Topas declared that "We Jews are used to persecution."

"We have suffered for 3,000 years," he continued. "We have lost half our number in Central Europe, for although physically they may still be alive, morally they are dead; and most of them will not be heard from again."

"If we are given the chance, we will fight. But we will be fighting not for ourselves alone; because if civilization is allowed to collapse, it will not be only the Jews who will

suffer—everybody will be in the same boat.

## "England Will Win!"

"Nobody has had any concern for our interests in the past," Mr. Topas went on, "so that we will not be fighting for England. But we have learned that wherever English influence is strongest, all people are given an equal chance to live, and that is why Jewish sympathies today are on the side of England."

"And England will win," he exclaimed. "Things may seem to look black now, but one year from today they will look quite different."

Meanwhile, as the whole Russian Jewish community was stirred at prospects of the formation of a Jewish Army, excitement ran highest among members of the Brith Trumpeldor organization, which trains young men and women on a semi-military pattern for eventual migration to Palestine.

Many young Russian Jews here are enrolled in the body, whose aim is getting back Palestine as the Jewish national home at all costs, it was pointed out.

## Get War Training

As soon as a member reaches the age of 18, he automatically joins the Jewish Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and receives military training both with the Corps and at weekly meetings of the Brith Trumpeldor, it was stated.

The men were thus said to be acquainted with strict discipline and the use of rifles, and needed very little elementary military training for service overseas.

Young women of the Brith Trumpeldor, it was revealed, receive training in first aid, cooking and other spheres of knowledge that would enable them to lead a life of pioneers when, as they confidently hope, they will finally be allowed to enter Palestine.

ON 10.11.1941  
...  
...

Statement of Mr. B.A. Topas

...  
...  
... of young Russian Jews ...

... Mr. B.A. Topas, chairman of the Jewish Community and President of the Zionist Organization in China, made the following statement during the course of an interview with a representative of the "Shanghai Maria":-

I am firmly convinced that, as far as Russian Jews in the Far East are concerned, the question of participation in one form or another in the present war in Europe can arise at the moment when a danger will threaten Palestine and the Jews residing in that country.

I think that, if such a moment arrives, Russian Jews in the Far East should reply to a call to take part in the struggle for Palestine and for the right of the Jewish people to regard that country as the centre of Jewish immigration.

It goes without saying that in endeavouring to solve the problem of Jewish immigration into Palestine the Jews have full respect and consideration of the rights and interests of the Arab population of Palestine.

With regard to the Jews-Zionists, it is natural that they must conform with the instructions of Dr. Weizman, President of the Zionist Executive.

It was precisely in the sense of and in accordance with the above stated reasons that Mr. B.A. Topas expressed his views in reply to questions he was asked regarding the possibility of a participation of the Russian Jewry in the Far East in the present European war.

# Русские евреи будут сражаться за Англию.

## 1000 молодых людей может быть послана из Шанхая в ряды английских войск.

Р. Биткер и Б. Топаз - два видных деятеля еврейской колонии - заявляют что

### - сочувствие евреев на стороне Англии.

Сведенья о том, что может быть сформирована еврейская армия для участия в рядах союзников, вызвали вчера сенсацию в местной еврейской колонии.

Видные еврейские деятели заявляют, что евреи военного возраста в Китае немедленно запишутся в армию, если Англия одобрит предложение, сдланное Сионистской Федерацией Англии и Ирландии.

Указывают, что местное отделение Брит Трумפלсдорф, которое является одним из отделов Новой Сионистской партии годами занималось военным обучением своих

членов и что в Китае имеет ся, по крайней мере, 1.000 русских евреев, которые могут быть посланы в Европу на средства, собранные дальневосточным еврейством.

Цивилизация под угрозом, заявил глава шанхайского отделения Старой Сионистской Организации Б. А. Топаз. Лучше умереть, как подобает мужественным людям, чем вечно жить под страхом преследований. По словам Топаз, комментарий сообщения о том, что в Италии начались массовые аресты евреев.

Лидер новой сионистской партии в Шанхае Р. Биткер,

заявил, что:

— Евреи в Китае, разумеется, сразу присоединятся к этой армии.

Оба еврейских представителя выразили горечь по поводу известий об арестах евреев в Италии.

— Что я могу сказать? Это весьма печально... сказал Р. Биткер.

Мы привыкли к преследованиям, сказал Б. А. Топаз.

Мы страдали 3.000 лет. Мы потеряли почти половину наших людей в еврейской Европе. Физически они, может-быть, еще живы, но морально они мертвы. Если нам будет дан шанс, мы

будем драться. Но мы будем драться не только за себя. Если цивилизация рухнет, пострадают не одни только евреи, — пострадают все. Никто не заботился о наших интересах в прошлом, — продолжал Б. Топаз. Поэтому мы будем сражаться не за Англию. Но мы знаем, что так как сильно английское влияние, там людям даются большие шансы жить, и вот почему в данное время сочувствие евреев на стороне Англии.

И Англия победит! воскликнул он. Положение может казаться теперь мрачным, но пройдет год, и мы извлечем из вещи по этому

## Европейская война и дальне-восточное еврейство

В связи с появившейся в местной прессе информацией, что дальневосточное еврейство может направить в значительном числе русских молодых евреев в ряды английской армии, председатель Еврейской общины и председатель сионистской организации в Китае Б. А. Топаз в беседе с сотрудником «Шанх. Зари» сделал следующее заявление:

— По моему глубокому убеждению, для русского дальневосточного еврейства вопрос об его участии в той или иной форме в нынешней Европей-

ской войне может возникнуть в тот момент, когда будет угрожать опасность Палестине и еврейству, там обосновавшемуся.

В этом именно случае, думается, русское дальневосточное еврейство должно откликнуться на призыв — принять участие в борьбе за Палестину и за право еврейского народа рассматривать эту страну, как центр еврейской эмиграции.

Само собой разумеется, при разрешении проблемы еврейской эмиграции в Палестину, еврейство в полной мере ува-

жает, считается с правами и интересами другого населения Палестины — арабов.

Что же касается еврей-сионистов, то, естественно, что они должны считаться с директивами председателя сионистской исполнительницы д-ра Вейсмана.

В этом именно смысле и с соображениями, формулированными выше, и высказывался Б. А. Топаз, на обращенные к нему вопросы о возможности участия русского дальневосточного еврейства в Европейской войне.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch 8/11/40

REPORT

Date March 23, 1940.

Subject (in full) Anonymous pamphlets in Russian advising Russian emigrants to remain neutral in the present war in Europe.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by Supt. J. Benson.

Forwarded herewith together with a translation are specimens of an anonymous pamphlet printed in the Russian language, copies of which were distributed amongst the Russian community a few days ago. In this pamphlet Russian emigrants are advised to remain strictly neutral in the present war between the great powers until such time when they can join the struggle for the cause of National Russia.

References made in the pamphlet in question to the cases of D.I. Gustoff and G. Ushakoff and to the arrest "without any cause" of Russian fascists in Wayside suggest that this pamphlet was issued by a group which formerly belonged to D.I. Gustoff's "Russian National Union", and which is one of the groups opposing the Russian Emigrants Committee mainly because of the Committee's refusal to engage in political activities.

*A. Prokofiev*  
D. S. I.

D. C. ( Special Branch ).

FILE

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and Ireland:

... Russian.

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Since the outbreak of the present war between Germany and the two great democratic states - England and France - the entire world is **gradually** being drawn into this struggle. In the name of victory, either side utilizes every available means, uses all sorts of subterfuges and at times dishonest propaganda as well in order to secure another ally.

Before the eyes of the whole world both sides endeavoured to incriminate themselves with the 'red Moscow' in order to secure the army's assistance and in the hope to eventually utilize as cannon fodder Russian peasants clad in red soldiers' uniform in the same way as soldiers of the imperial Russian Army were utilized during the first world war.

Our allies of yesterday, who treated Russian emigrants with disdain, now endeavour by all means to attract the sympathies of the latter to their cause, for they know that Russian emigrants as a whole can play an important part in the struggle against Germany and the U.S.S.R. and can give to the present war the character of a struggle against communism in the name of "great principles of democracy".

Here in Shanghai we have noticed a sharp change in the attitude towards Russian emigrants on the part of representatives of the allied powers who, prior to the outbreak of the present war in Europe, persecuted the most active Russian anti-bolshevik elements in order to please the local Soviet consulate. We all know that not long ago the Union of Cossacks, the Fascists and other Russian national organizations were told to get out of the French Concession. We cannot forget the revolting crime - the arrest and subsequent handing over to Soviet hangmen of D.I. Gustoff, well known Russian anti-communist, editor of the magazine "Parus" (an organ of struggle against communism). We cannot forget about the special passport tax which has been imposed in the French Concession exclusively on Russian emigrants. The arrest in the Settlement (by means of a frame up) of G. Ushakoff, Russian anti-bolshevik,

who was charged with keeping explosives and subsequently sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, is known to all. We also remember the arrest, without any cause, of Russian fascists in Wayside.

Taking into consideration the above facts, we must demand from leaders of the Emigrants Committee that they should obtain from representatives of the allied powers, who endeavour to attract Russian emigrants on their side, a clear statement regarding the following points:- are they fighting in order to overthrow the Comintern? Will they facilitate the restoration of National Russia? Or, are they planning to arrange for another treaty of Versailles and dismember Russia in a number of states such as the Great Ukraine, Idel-Ural, Independent Georgia, Tartaria, Aizerbeijan, Kazahstan etc, whose governments are accorded refuge and protection in Paris? Are they planning to put 12.000.000 Russians again under the Polish yoke, under which they were persecuted for their religion and mother tongue? Do they wish to see Finland as a part of the Russian Empire, as she was before, or as an advance-post to be utilized in future wars by powers hostile to Russia?

Until such a statement has been made, until D.I. Gustoff's fate has been ascertained and those responsible for his extradition to bolsheviks have been punished, until the shameful passport tax has been abolished - we, White Russians, should remain strictly neutral in the present struggle between great powers.

We are, of course, very grateful to Madame Cosme, the French Ambassador's wife, who visited Russian benevolent organizations recently. We also are pleased to note that now and then White Russians are favourably mentioned in the foreign press. However, for reasons unknown, no distinction is made in many cases between the U.S.S.R. and National Russia, and mud is poured on Russia's past.

Of course, editors of Russian "national" newspapers and various hired journalists are pleased with the subsidies they receive from the propaganda departments of the great powers. However, Russian emigrants as a whole should not shed their blood and sacrifice the lives of their sons for a mess of pottage like this.

In France where Russian youth have been forced to fight for a cause that - who knows - may prove to be either the restoration of Russia or even later, perhaps, the former French Ambassador's appeal and that of General Jellou in (Sverdlov), the families of these young men even do not receive the usual help and less care is given to them than to the Poles, Czechs, Finns etc. Those Russians who have not been mobilized are still deprived of many legal rights and are limited in the right of work.

All above shows that we should not work for the glory of the great empires and serve to them as cannon fodder and free-handists.

Our strength will be required by the coming national Russia!.

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An information bureau has been opened in Shanghai by the French Ministry of Information and Mr. Pierre Millet appointed head of the service with offices at 2, Rue du Consulat, tel. 88888. M. Millet is prepared to offer full co-operation to members of the Shanghai press in the issuance of all information at his disposal.

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